

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 10.

STATE TAX TO DISCOURAGE OLEO.

Butter interests in Missouri are endeavoring to secure the passage of a State law imposing heavy license fees for the sale of oleomargarine. Their ostensible aim is to "regulate" the sale of the product, but their real purpose is to prevent the rapid ascendance of oleomargarine as a market competitor of butter.

Butter sells at around 40 cents per pound, and there is no tax on dealers who sell it. The best oleomargarine can be bought for 25 cents per pound, and in the present state of living cost the demand for it is rapidly increasing. Hence the desire of the butter interests to enforce a heavy State license tax which will discourage retailers and cause them to cease selling oleomargarine. There is already a federal license tax of \$6 to \$48 per year which retailers must pay for selling oleomargarine. Now it is proposed to add a State tax of \$100 a year on retailers, and \$50 a year on restaurants which serve it.

It is stated that hardly a dealer could afford to handle oleomargarine if such tax burden was added. In any event dealers would be compelled to add the tax to the price charged for the oleomargarine, thus bringing its cost up somewhere near the price charged for butter, which is just exactly what the butter interests want. Their chief desire is to keep up the price of butter.

OLEO TAX DISPUTE SETTLED.

It was reported from Washington this week that the government's claim of \$1,246,628 against Chicago packers and others for taxes alleged due on colored oleomargarine sold as uncolored was compromised by Secretary MacVeagh for \$101,100. United States District Judge Landis started a grand jury investigation which was later suspended pending the Treasury Department's action, and the House Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department also inquired into the subject.

The compromise was made, it is explained, because the government had no evidence to sustain the original claim. The sum agreed upon as a compromise, it is added, was all the government could hope to get even through litigation. As a matter of fact, the whole dispute was based on the flimsiest ground, and the government was willing to compromise because it knew its case would have no standing whatever in court.

The difficulty arose over the fact that slight traces of sulphur were found in the cottonseed oil used in certain grades of oleo-

margarine. This sulphur was held to be a coloring matter, and to subject the product to the 10-cent tax, whereas the makers knew nothing of the presence of the sulphur, and intended their product to come under the lower tax for uncolored product. The sulphur was present because of its use in the refining process by the cottonseed oil refinery which produced the oil and sold it to the oleomargarine makers. It was supposed to have been eliminated in the refining process, and in fact it was present in such infinitesimal quantities that the federal Bureau of Chemistry failed to discover it, and it was later traced purely by accident.

The whole dispute was merely technical, but has been made much of by sensational newspapers and by the press bureau for the butter interests, who have been seeking desperately for some means to discredit oleomargarine.

MEAT SUPPLIES IN FEBRUARY.

Official reports of the receipts of meat animals at six principal packing points for the month of February show that cattle receipts were slightly in excess of those of February a year ago. Receipts for the period since January 1 were still below those of a year ago, however. Receipts for February were about 2,500 head greater at six markets than a year ago. For the two months receipts at six markets were 60,000 less than a year ago.

Hog receipts at six points for February were 425,000 less than for the same period of 1912. For the two months they were 800,000 less. Receipts of sheep and lambs at six markets for February were 70,000 below those of February, 1912. For the two months receipts were 200,000 less than for a like period a year ago.

A synopsis of receipts at six chief markets for February, with totals compared, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	176,073	28,093	645,598	352,728
Kansas City ...	124,713	7,211	195,686	155,075
Omaha	78,929	.....	253,912	193,423
St. Louis	70,675	.....	219,015	48,804
St. Joseph	34,273	2,671	147,001	95,940
Sioux City	29,471	1,423	113,868	12,307
Tl. Feb., 1913..	514,134	39,394	1,575,080	858,277
Tl. Feb., 1912..	512,883	44,298	1,901,721	929,650

For the two months of the year the receipts were as follows, with totals compared:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	416,367	58,294	1,451,502	802,319
Kansas City	275,216	16,674	465,308	313,252
Omaha	163,025	.....	534,448	401,060
St. Louis	163,794	.....	501,975	125,159
St. Joseph	73,080	5,532	330,761	144,790
Sioux City	62,672	2,933	250,284	32,376
Tl. 2 mos., '13. 1,154,154	83,433	3,534,278	1,818,986	
Tl. 2 mos., '12. 1,212,490	98,195	4,312,821	2,037,598	

STATE MEAT INSPECTION UPHELD.

The Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts last week handed down a decision upholding the validity of the State law passed last year which prohibits the shipment into the State of any meat carcass which does not bear an inspection stamp. The law was contested by country veal shippers and others who do not come under federal regulation. They were beaten.

The decision was made in the case of George W. Moore, who was convicted on a complaint accusing him of having in his possession for the purpose of sale a carcass of veal which had not been branded or stamped as required by the new law. The Board of Health seized the carcass. At no time was it really unfit for food, but the violation of the law was the omission of any stamp or brand showing an inspection had been made and the carcass had been adjudged fit for food.

Under the federal statute requiring inspection at the time of slaughter of animals to be used as food in other States the farmer is excepted from its operation. In this case it was admitted that the animal was slaughtered by a farmer outside the State on his own farm, where he had raised it, and it was consigned to a wholesale provision concern in Boston and bought of the latter by the defendant. It was further admitted that in the slaughtering of the animal the federal laws had been complied with.

It was contended by the defendant that the State statute was unconstitutional in that it tended to interfere with the federal statute relating to interstate commerce.

The court holds that while Congress exempted the farmer from the statute requiring inspection of food products for interstate commerce, it did not say that he should be immune from valid police regulations by the several States. It went no further than to say that the federal act did not apply to him.

The court says the State statute does not conflict with the federal act, but expressly recognizes whatever may be done under it and gives it the full effect required by the federal constitution.

"The statute merely intended," says the court, "to assure to the people of the State something like the same freedom from diseased meat for food coming from other States which is required by the Federal act for those branches of interstate commerce over which in this respect the power of

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Congress has been exerted. Unless statutes like the one under consideration are valid there is no way by which the people of a State can protect themselves against noxious food of this sort."

PENNSYLVANIA MEAT INSPECTION.

Bills to strengthen the Pennsylvania State meat inspection laws have been introduced in the legislature of that State. Measures put in by Representative Wettach of Pittsburgh are so framed that prospective purchasers of meats and meat-food products would be prevented under the act from handling the same, and the dealer would have to keep his offerings free from exposure to flies and other insects.

Feeding offal, blood, or other slaughterhouse refuse to swine or other animals is forbidden by the provisions of one of the bills, which the agents of the State Livestock Sanitary Board are authorized to enforce. This measure further provides that the agents shall have knowledge of the diseases of meat-producing animals, and be versed in the conditions that affect the soundness, healthfulness and wholesomeness of animal food. The agents of the State Board could enter upon any premises to examine food products to determine whether they are fit for public consumption, and reject or condemn such as are not.

The other bill is a companion measure, authorizing the State Board to establish a service for the inspection of all cattle, sheep, swine, goats and carcasses thereof, intended for human food. Various penalties for violations of the acts, through favoritism to dealers by inspectors of meat products are imposed.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES.

The following foreign trade opportunities are offered in Daily Consular and Trade Reports. Additional information can be secured from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C. Refer to number in making inquiries:

No. 10483. Bacon.—A European business firm informs an American consular officer that it would like to get in touch with one or two American packinghouses, with a view to purchasing bacon.

No. 10495. Provisions.—A report from an American consul in Africa states that there should be a good sale in his district for certain lines of American goods. He furnishes the name of a European business man who desires to represent American exporters of corned beef, canned meats, etc., which are in great demand in the region in question. This business man is reported to have traveled extensively in Africa, representing various European houses.

SUES DEFUNCT PACKING CONCERN.

Former United States Attorney General John W. Griggs has filed suit in the New York Supreme Court to collect a \$45,000 fee for legal services from the Mexican National Packing Company, a Maine corporation, with New York offices at 11 Broadway. In his complaint the lawyer says the stockholders of the company promised him \$40,000 to reorganize the corporation under the laws of Maine, and an additional \$5,000 to appear as special counsel for the company before the Department of State. The services alleged were rendered between February 1, 1910 and February 1, 1911.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at chief packing centers at the end of February shows stocks of pork about the same as a month previous, stocks of lard slightly greater, and cut meats considerably in excess of the end of January. Compared to a year ago, however, stocks are considerably less in all particulars. The figures in the following synopsis show this situation:

	Pork, Bbls.		
	Feb. 28, 1913.	Jan. 31, 1913.	Feb. 29, 1912.
Chicago	62,628	64,102	88,240
Kansas City	3,330	3,294	4,321
Omaha	2,863	2,269	2,698
St. Joseph	1,352	1,105	1,345
Milwaukee	7,967	7,305	14,725
Total	78,040	78,075	111,332
Lard, Tcs.			
Chicago	36,421	33,978	129,066
Kansas City	6,536	5,794	13,553
Omaha	6,562	5,021	9,978
St. Joseph	9,488	9,375	10,725
Milwaukee	1,479	1,706	12,047
Total	60,486	55,934	175,369
Cut Meats, Lbs.			
Chicago	113,213,939	96,230,963	160,158,919
Kansas City	48,949,000	42,514,100	65,231,700
Omaha	41,520,257	33,358,597	47,117,975
St. Joseph	26,021,979	21,532,176	33,286,029
Milwaukee	22,489,643	19,605,949	31,613,456
Total	252,204,818	213,241,785	337,408,070

Detailed reports from chief centers were as follows:

Chicago.	Feb. 28, 1913.	Feb. 29, 1912.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '12, bbls.	5,388	42,110
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '11, to Oct. 1, '12...	6,453	825
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.....	50,687	45,305
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '12.....	16,062	104,950
P. S. lard, made Oct 1, '11, to Oct. 1, '12.....	.....	7,683
Other kinds of lard....	20,359	16,424
Short rib sides, made since Oct. 1, '12, lbs.	3,902,586	22,886,749
Short rib sides, made previous to Oct. 1, '12, lbs.....	.....	1,301,000
Short clear sides, lbs....	356,707	544,248
Extra short clear sides, made since Oct. 1, '12, lbs.....	7,056,575	9,059,904
Extra short clear sides, made previous to Oct. 1, '12, lbs.....	.....	276,729
Extra short rib sides.....	901,618	2,031,642
†Dry salted short fat backs, lbs.....	8,110,252	.....
Long clear sides, lbs.....	.....	207,520
D. S. shoulders, lbs....	281,651	412,479
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	777,242	800,017
S. P. hams, lbs....	36,557,159	42,266,244
D. S. bellies, lbs....	21,187,143	29,059,378
S. P. bellies, lbs....	8,258,974	14,528,088
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs....	9,346,374	11,081,347
S. P. Boston shoulders	9,346,374	11,081,347
S. P. skinned hams, lbs....	9,338,323	13,189,736
Other cut meats, lbs....	7,139,335	12,513,829

Total cut meats, lbs. 113,213,939 160,158,919

*In storage tanks and tierces.

†Short fat backs have been substituted for long clear sides. Long clear sides now reported in other cuts of meats.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Received.

	Feb. 1913.	Feb. 1912.
Pork, bbls.....	167	.....
Lard, gross weight, lbs....	5,188,000	5,951,600
Meats, gross weight, lbs.....	13,171,000	13,644,100
Live hogs, No.....	691,497	859,911
Dressed hogs, No.....	1	.....

	Shipped	Feb., 1913.	Feb., 1912.
Pork, bbls.....	7,252	9,373	
Lard, gross weight, lbs. 21,741,000	20,559,100		
Meats, gross weight, lbs.....	36,788,000	40,836,200	
Live hogs, No.....	193,618	256,348	
Dressed hogs, No.....	2,345	4,617	
Average weight of hogs received February, 1913, 230 lbs.; February, 1912, 217 lbs.; February, 1911, 230 lbs.			

Kansas City.

	Feb. 28, 1913.	Feb. 29, 1912.
Mess pork, bbls.....	8	7
Other kinds pork, bbls.	3,322	4,314
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	2,818	9,818
Other kinds lard, tcs..	3,718	3,735
Short rib sides, lbs....	1,280,700	5,564,000
Extra S. R. sides, lbs.	626,300	1,248,800
Short clear sides, lbs..	58,600	118,900
Extra S. C. sides, lbs..	3,488,400	4,309,800
Long clear sides, lbs..	.....	85,400
D. S. short fat backs, lbs.....	2,983,600	.....
D. S. shoulders, lbs....	919,500	892,200
D. S. bellies, lbs....	5,672,800	8,848,800
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	308,600	671,700
S. P. hams, lbs.....	12,776,300	18,499,200
S. P. bellies, lbs....	4,866,200	7,109,100
S. P. Calif. hams, lbs..	5,235,600	5,362,700
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,671,200	4,038,100
Other cut meats, lbs..	6,061,200	8,483,000

Total cut meats, lbs. 48,949,000 65,231,700

LIVE HOGS.

	Feb., 1913.	Feb., 1912.
Received	195,686	241,307
Shipped	20,378	3,647
Driven out	173,796	238,544
Average weight.....	212	199

Omaha.

	Feb. 28, 1913.	Feb. 29, 1912.
Mess pork, bbls.....	142	709
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,721	1,989
P. S. lard, contract, tcs.	3,012	6,813
Other kinds lard, tcs..	3,550	3,165
Short rib middles, lbs..	1,301,916	3,144,139
Short clear middles, lbs.	468,815	512,636
Extra. S. C. middles, lbs.	3,324,507	2,544,034
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	1,056,708	1,457,822
D. S. fat backs, lbs....	3,439,585	.....
D. S. shoulders, lbs....	738,225	966,954
S. P. shoulders, lbs....	402,530	650,128
S. P. hams, lbs....	10,411,504	13,323,746
D. S. bellies, lbs....	5,072,774	5,511,724
S. P. bellies, lbs....	4,203,198	5,465,320
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs....	4,773,368	2,849,352
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,285,146	5,056,729
Other cut meats, lbs..	3,041,981	5,635,391

Total cut meats, lbs. 41,520,257 47,117,975

LIVE HOGS.

	Feb., 1913.	Feb., 1912.
Received	253,912	359,032
Shipped	61,693	53,213
Driven out	192,219	305,819
Average weight	229	222

(Concluded on page 23.)

PACKER A GOLF STAR.

One of the rising stars in the national amateur golf world is B. Warren Corkran, of Baltimore, Md., son and namesake of former President B. W. Corkran of the American Meat Packers' Association, and himself a member of the pork-packing firm of Corkran, Hill & Company, of Baltimore, of which his father is the head. The younger Corkran has been prominent in the public prints during the past week as conqueror of all the golf champions at the tournament at Pinehurst, N. C. He made some remarkable scores.

PACKINGHOUSE LEADER RETIRES

T. J. Connors of Armour Concern Drops All Business

Thomas J. Connors, one of the executive heads of Armour & Company, has handed in his resignation as a director and member of the executive committee of that concern, and will retire from active business life. He will close up his business and personal affairs in Chicago and remove with his family to New York, where he will make his home.

The action of Mr. Connors, which took place last Friday, was a great surprise to the packinghouse world, in which he had been one of the most conspicuous figures. He was one of the "big" men of the trade, physically and in every other way. He was in the prime of life and in splendid health, apparently, and the retirement of "Tom" Connors from active business was the last thing that anyone in the industry would have thought likely to happen.

But it did happen. Mr. Connors decided that he would stop work and enjoy his leisure while he had the time and the health to enjoy it. Most men, especially in the packinghouse field, work till they break down or wear out. Mr. Connors has taken warning from them, and he proposes to take the reward for thirty years of strenuous application to business by resting and enjoying life while he can.

Why Mr. Connors Retired.

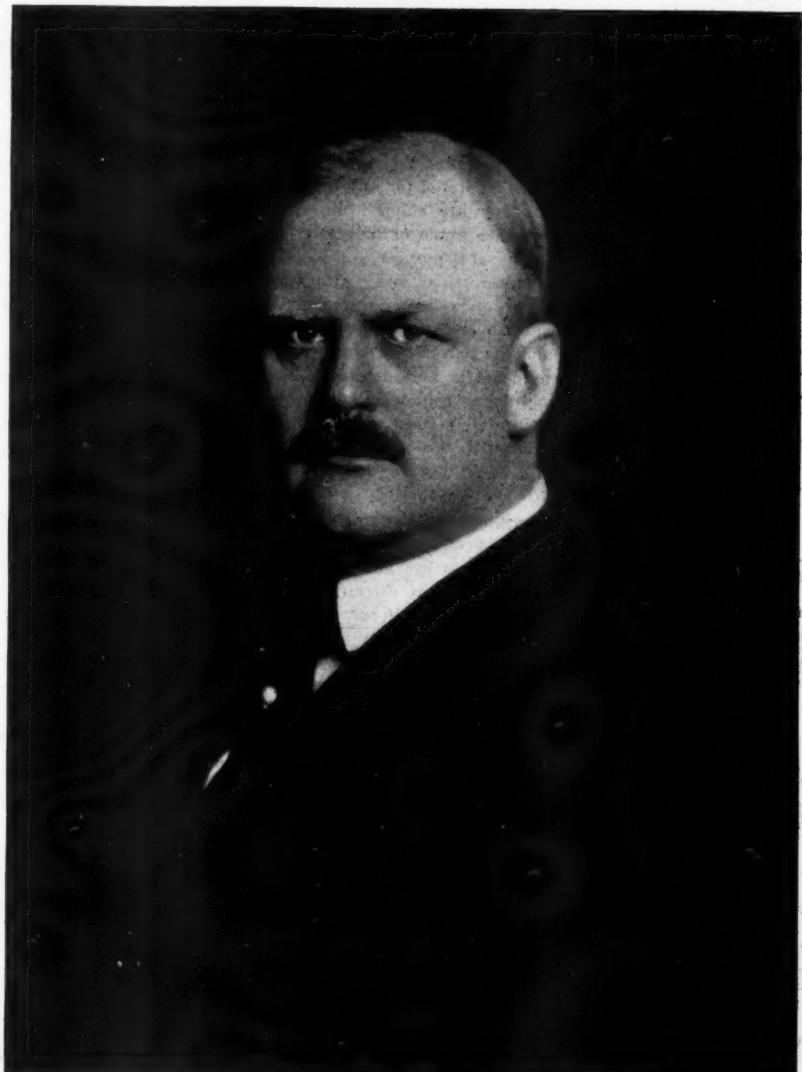
In regard to his reasons for retiring Mr. Connors is quoted in an interview as follows:

"I have been with the company thirty years. The packing business is a strenuous one, and, as I have taken an active part in all phases of it during that time, I feel that I am entitled to a rest."

"My relations with Mr. Armour and my other business associates always have been of the most cordial and intimate character, and I am parting with them with the greatest regret. It is not easy to leave all my old associates and the work that has meant so much to me. It is not a light task to close the old desk and walk out for good. It is like leaving home. I worked with Mr. Armour and his father, and both were good friends of mine."

"This business is like an old sweetheart to me. I sort of helped to nurse it along through the early days when things didn't go quite as smoothly as now. I loved the work and it was a pleasure to see it bud and grow until it assumed worldwide proportions. But the work is beginning to tell on me. I'll have to turn the battle over to younger blood. The hardest word of all to say is 'Good-by!'"

The greatest regret was expressed by his business associates and business competitors



THOMAS J. CONNORS
Who Retires After 30 Years' Service as an Armour Head.

at the prospect of losing T. J. Connors from the packinghouse field. In a public statement J. Ogden Armour was quoted as follows:

"I regret very much to lose Mr. Connors' services. He has been with us thirty years, and after working hard that long feels that he is entitled to a rest. We shall miss him very much. I cannot offer too much praise for his valuable work in behalf of our business. His contribution to the success of Armour & Company has not been slight. We have much for which to be thankful to him."

A Veteran of the Beef Industry.

T. J. Connors has been identified with modern packinghouse progress since its beginnings. He was associated with Philip D. Armour almost from the start, and was one of his right-hand men, as he has been a right-hand man for the founder's son and successor, J. Ogden Armour. The building up of the great Armour business was the hobby of Connors, and particularly in the line of establishing a great branch house system, and in the field of credits, his creative and executive talents have been strongly in evidence.

He helped the Armours put their business on a firm basis in the West, and fifteen years ago he came to New York to take charge of

and enlarge the company's field in the Eastern territory. That accomplished, he was called back to Chicago to assume an executive post, which he retained with increasing scope for his activities until his retirement. He never would accept a title, and, although he was variously hailed as general manager, general superintendent, etc., he signed himself simply "T. J. Connors," and was content with his office as member of the executive committee and director of the Armour company. Very little was done without his advice.

He is as well known abroad as in this country, and he knows the packinghouse field the world over almost as thoroughly as he does the home ground. It is said that he established the company's first foreign branch, and that he had much to do with the expansion of its foreign business. His retirement will excite general comment wherever in the world the name of Armour is known, and he will be followed into retirement by the best wishes of everybody in the industry, whether or not they have ever crossed swords with him.

OLEO OIL IN SYRIA.

Oleo oil is finding a market in other parts of Turkey, says Vice Consul Lewis Heck, Jerusalem, but as yet its importation into Jaffa, the chief port of Syria, has not been undertaken. There is one chief cause which operates against its use there—the presence of lard in its composition. Of the 80,000 population of the city of Jerusalem, for example, about 60 per cent. is Jewish and 20 per cent. Mohammedan, neither of which elements would use any hog fat.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

TANKAGE AND FERTILIZERS.

The following inquiry comes from a Virginia subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you kindly advise us as to what is necessary to be added to natural packing-house tankage to make fertilizer ready for the market?

We should say that it would depend on what variety of fertilizer the inquirer desires to make. This inquiry refers to what is known as a "commercial fertilizer" proposition. There are innumerable formulas for the manufacture of fertilizers for different soils and crops; also location is to be considered. The manufacture of commercial fertilizers means a big plant and equipment, including an analytical department, experienced operators and incidentally considerable capital; that is, if it is to be operated on a satisfactorily paying basis.

Ammonia and bone phosphate is contained in packinghouse tankage, to which must be added potash—muriate or sulphate—or kainit, the cheapest of the three. For instance, an analysis of a general farm fertilizer for wheat, oats, beans, peas, cotton, corn, tobacco, etc., shows: nitrogen, about 3 per cent.; ammonia, 4 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 8 to 10 per cent.; potash sulphate, 4 to 5 per cent.; potash monoxide, about 3 per cent.

The agricultural value of a fertilizer is determined by soil, crop and climatic conditions, and fertilizers must be proportioned as regards nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash, the three essential constituents. If packing-house tankage contains the house production of blood and "stick" the percentage of ammonia will be considerably enhanced, which

fact would have to be considered in the manufacture of the various commercial fertilizers.

Further particulars would be necessary to answer this query intelligently, such as volume of tankage and grade produced daily or weekly, crops the finished article would be intended for, and so on. Ordinarily it is better to sell the packinghouse output of fertilizers material to manufacturers of the finished article.

TO CURE CATTLE SWITCHES.

Following brief directions given an inquirer in a recent issue of The National Provisioner concerning the handling of cattle switches, the following information is given in answer to the question as to a good way to cure cattle switches.

The only cure which cattle switches undergo is the salting, and this only in cases where they are to be stored for any length of time, or when they are shipped during the hot season. A fine grade of hide salt is usually employed for this purpose.

To remove this salt afterwards the switches are placed in large circular vats, provided with mechanical stirrers. Water is added and the stirrer is set into motion. The water need not be heated, since common salt is practically as soluble in cold water as it is in hot water, and no advantage is gained by heating for this reason. In very cold weather a slight heating may be applied to accelerate the washings.

Several changes of the water are required, until all of the salt shall have been removed, when the switches are hung up in a drying room, where sufficient air circulation is applied by means of fans to carry off the evaporating moisture. The temperature in this drying room need not be excessive, 150 degs. Fahr. being sufficient, as long as a good air circulation is maintained.

Right here it may be well to point out an erroneous conception which seems to exist as regards drying in general. Whereas, it is a fact that hot air will absorb a larger amount of moisture than cold air, there are other and more important factors than heat alone which produce the drying effect. One of these

is the amount of moisture which the heated air contains before it enters the drying room. If this air be moist near to the saturation point, practically no more moisture will be taken up by it; hence the hair will remain as wet as it was before. Another point in consideration is the free circulation of air in such a manner that the moisture-laden air shall be carried off freely, and a new supply of warm air with a low moisture content shall be admitted continuously into the drying room.

Where enough cattle switches are available for immediate treatment, the salting is omitted and the switches are cleaned by washings in the circular vat mentioned. They are then twisted into ropes by specially constructed spindles, immersed in boiling water for several hours, and hung in the drying rooms, where the curl thus produced by the roping and made permanent by the heating in the water and by the drying converts the switch hair into what is known as curled hair. In this case, of course, the hair has been trimmed off the tail bones before roping.

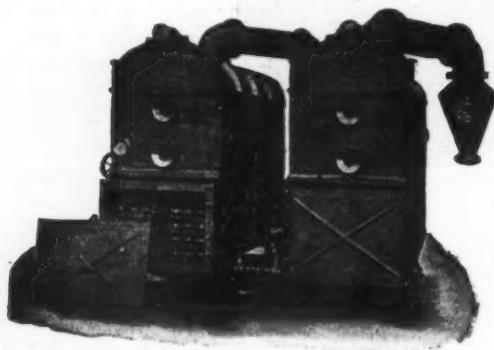
In some cases a black color is desirable, in which case the hair is placed in the dye vat after the washings in the same manner in which hog hair is treated. Several washings take place after the dyeing, in order to remove all of the loosely adhering dyeing material which has not been absorbed.

When the supply of switches is insufficient to follow these dyeing and curling processes, the whole switches, including the tail bones, are hung up for drying immediately after the washing. When dry they are stored in dry and well-ventilated rooms for shipment. The salting is applied only on the green and uncleansed switches.

The description of the method of curing hog hair, which is applicable also to the hair from the cattle switches, will be found in a previous issue of The National Provisioner.

DO YOU READ THIS PAGE?

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?



OVER \$100,000 ANNUAL PROFIT

This is the estimate in a large Chicago packing house of the profit made in saving, by SWENSON EVAPORATORS, products formerly wasted. Every gallon of tank water, press water, scalding water, blood water and cooking water is run through two large triple effect Swensons using exhaust steam, and running 166 hours per week.

As this concern now owns nearly two score of Swensons purchased on more than 25 separate orders, it is easy to see what the management thinks of Swensons.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

49-25

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AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION.
President, Gustav Blaschoff, Sr., St. Louis Independent Packing Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Vice-President, C. H. Ogden, Pittsburgh Provision & Packing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Secretary, George L. McCarthy, The National Provisioner, New York.
Treasurer, Chas. E. Roth, J. C. Roth Packing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Executive Committee: James Craig, Jr., Parker Webb & Co., Detroit, Mich., chairman; J. J. Fein, J. J. Fein & Co., Inc., Philadelphia, Pa.; Sydney E. Sinclair, T. M. Sinclair & Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Charles A. Klinck, Klinck Packing Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; J. Fred Shafter, Jacob C. Shafter Co., Baltimore, Md.; R. Mannheimer, Evansville, Packing Co., Evansville, Ind.; N. O. Newcomb, Lake Erie Provision Co., Cleveland, Ohio; F. T. Fuller, G. H. Hammond Co., Chicago, Ill.; James S. Agar, Western Packing & Provision Co., Chicago, Ill.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE CHANGE

It is too early to predict the policy of the new national administration, either generally or with respect to specific problems. After a campaign so strenuous as the last one, it would be superfluous to attempt to say anything with regard to the personality of President Wilson in addition to the impression which has been generally created.

His selections for his official family—the cabinet—give promise of an exceedingly intelligent administration. Known as a close student of character, it was to be expected that the President would select for his advisers men who would measure up to the requirements of their respective positions. In this apparently there has been no disappointment.

So far as the packers are concerned the department with which they will be most concerned will be the Department of Agriculture, of course. Their interest in the selection for the head of this department

has been perfectly natural, and there seems to be a general feeling that the new Secretary will be fair and square and open-minded. If this should prove true, the packers have no need for apprehension. All the packers have ever asked for is a "square deal." They have never endeavored to influence the administrative officers of the government to give them undue advantages. That they will get fair hearings and fair treatment seems fully probable in the selection of Professor Houston, who with his wide knowledge of agricultural and allied conditions seems well fitted for the position of Secretary of Agriculture.

It is reasonable to suppose that there will be changes in some of the important subordinate positions in the department. If these changes are made they will undoubtedly come only after careful consideration, and selections will likely be made from men who have a thorough knowledge of the practical workings, not only of the department, but of the packinghouse business.

SHOULD VISIT MEAT PLANTS

At the last convention of the American Meat Packers' Association a resolution was adopted requesting members of Congress to make personal inspection of meat packing establishments, and see for themselves how they are conducted, and how the meat inspection system operates. This request was made largely because of the manifest ignorance of lawmakers as to conditions surrounding meat packing, an ignorance which developed every time some agitator resurrected the favorite charges against meats and meat packers, and aired them in the public prints and in the halls of Congress.

This request has not been complied with to any great extent thus far, and the association is now calling attention to it once more. In a bulletin sent out to members last week Secretary George L. McCarthy calls their attention to the fact that Congress is now about to adjourn, and that the members have a little time to themselves before the meeting of the special session. He urges the meat trade in each district to see to it that the Congressman or Senator in that locality is given a pressing personal invitation to visit the plants of the association members in his district, and see for himself how they are conducted.

This is a very appropriate and timely suggestion. We may expect the usual grist of attacks on the meat trade as soon as the new administration goes into office. Agitators who have failed to put through their schemes in the past will "try them out" on the new administration and the new Congress, and it behoves the trade to be prepared to protect itself. There is no better way than to put the real facts before those

in public office. Get the legislators to come to your plant and see for themselves how it is run. That will do more good than wasting time and energy replying to the mud-throwing of professional muckrakers.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

Sensational newspapers and others not so sensational, but misled by correspondents under the influence of hostile interests, have given considerable publicity during the past week to alleged "oleomargarine frauds," based on a dispute over federal internal revenue tax claims against a number of leading oleomargarine manufacturers. The retiring Secretary of the Treasury "compromised" these claims the day he retired from office, accepting some hundred odd thousand dollars in tax fees where it was claimed something over a million dollars was due.

The actual fact was that the government was glad to get even this amount, as it realized that its case would not stand for a moment in court, and the manufacturers were willing apparently to pay this amount rather than to enter into expensive litigation. There has been some newspaper talk of a grand jury investigation under the noted Judge Landis at Chicago to investigate this "compromise." It is hardly likely that much will be heard of this outside the columns of the sensational newspapers.

Makers were charged with paying the federal tax for uncolored on a product colored by the use of sulphur. As a matter of fact, the presence of the sulphur was unknown to them. It was but a trace, which even some of the federal chemists were unable to find at first, and was due to the use of sulphur by the refiner of the cottonseed oil in his original refining process, and which was supposed to have been eliminated during that process.

It was present in such slight quantity as to offer not the slightest danger to the health of consumers. Even the sensationalists did not charge that. In their ignorance and prejudice they assumed that it was used as a secret coloring material to avoid payment of the high federal tax. Which in passing may be said to be in itself an argument for the repeal of this iniquitous tax, which if it did not incite fraud in this case, at least invited it, as it does in every case.

This whole difficulty was purely technical, and both the government and the makers were glad to settle it, apparently. Only the cupidity of sensational newspaper correspondents and the machinations of the butter press lobby gave it any prominence. With the latter it was a case of "anything to discredit oleomargarine," which sells at retail for 25 cents a pound, while the butter monopolists hold the price of their product up to 40 cents and beyond.

TRADE GLEANINGS

C. W. Hogg will erect a wool storage house at San Angelo, Tex.

Castle Brothers, of San Jose, Calif., will erect a packing plant at San Francisco, Calif.

The fertilizer plant of Swift & Company at St. Louis, Mo., has been damaged by fire.

The hull house of the Granger Oil Company at Granger, Tex., has been destroyed by fire.

A company is organized at Jefferson, Tex., with \$50,000 capital stock to establish a cottonseed oil mill.

The West Packing Company, Wellsburg, W. Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$105,000.

J. D. Peery, C. H. Peery and others have organized a company at Tazewell, Va., to erect a packing plant.

The cold storage plant of the Faulkner Packing Company at Marion, Ind., has been seriously damaged by fire.

It is reported that a new packing plant will be erected at Solomon, Idaho, by J. R. Jahnke and E. R. Brisben.

The Purity Fertilizer Company's plant at Greenville, Ala., has been damaged to the extent of \$3,000 by a storm.

Wm. Schuff & Co. have had plans prepared for the erection of a 4-story tannery plant, warehouse and office building at Louisville, Ky.

Work has begun on a new packing plant at Los Angeles, Cal., by the general manager of the Salt Lake Packing and Provision Company.

The Reedville Oil & Guano Company, Reedville, Va., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 by J. G. Haynie and others.

Montgomery Stagg is president of the newly incorporated Worcester Fertilizer Company of Snow Hill, Md. The capital stock is \$25,000.

J. C. Thomas, J. W. Johnson and others have incorporated the Hoke Oil and Fertilizer Company of Raeford, N. C., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

A movement has been started at Fort Bidwell, Calif., for the incorporation and establishment of a meat packing plant. Local and outside capital is interested in the project.

Swift & Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.75 per share on the capital stock of the company, to be paid on April 1 to stockholders of record on March 10.

According to a consular report the municipality of Piatra, Roumania, will receive tenders until March 26, 1913, for an abattoir, estimated to cost \$35,000. Particulars may be

obtained of the Chief Magistrate, Piatra, Roumania.

The Florida Soil Fertility Company, Tamap, Fla., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$170,000 by C. F. Burrows, Baltimore, Md.; C. F. Burrows, of Beverly, Mass., and others. The company will engage in the manufacture of fertilizer.

Within the next two months the capacity of the Cudahy by-product plant just across the western boundary line of Gary, Ind., will be doubled. Each of the three departments, the Dutch Cleanser plant, the car shops and the curled hair department, will be doubled.

The Mexican West Coast Packing Company has been organized under the laws of Arizona with a capital stock of \$300,000. The company will take over the packinghouse concession recently granted to G. Schwab at San Blas, Mexico. The Willecox ice plant has also been purchased and capacity will be increased to 25 tons.

A farewell banquet was given last Thursday night, February 27, at Buffalo, N. Y., to George W. Cook, of the beef and small stock department of the Jacob Dold Packing Company by fellow members of the executive council of the company. All hands joined in wishing Mr. Cook even greater success in his new position than in the past. He goes to the fresh meat sales department of the Cudahy Packing Company at Chicago.

BALTIMORE MEAT PACKERS DINE.

One of the most interesting and entertaining dinners ever given by the Baltimore Meat Packers' Association was held at the Hotel Rennert in that city on Wednesday of last week. It was the seventh annual dinner and the attendance was larger than ever.

Roe Fulkerson, of Washington, D. C., who has made himself famous at meat packers' banquets, was the toastmaster, and again "repeated." Under his able management and with the aid of his effervescent wit and humor the evening was one continuous round of enjoyment. Acting Mayor John Hubert spoke in place of Mayor Preston, who was out of the city, on the subject of "Baltimore." Other speakers were Colonel Frank Supplee, who responded to the toast "Forward"; John Aspegren, president of the New York Produce Exchange, on "Business and Government"; and George L. McCarthy, secretary of the American Meat Packers' Association, on "The Value of Silence."

Among those present aside from the speakers were the following: William Schluderberg, C. P. Hohman, Andrew G. Kriel, Walter Smith, Jacob W. Hook, Solomon Kraus, J. Elwood Bradley, E. M. Hymann, of New York City; N. Wolfskehl, W. Blassell, John H. Eichner, John D. Kurrie, Joseph M. Wiest, Henry B. Schnepf, John A. Gebelein, A. C. Henderson, Frederick, Md.; Frederick Haas, C. J. Sinn, Walter G. Crook, John G.

Frederick, Charles F. Corning, Ferdinand Snyder, A. C. Snyder, Harry F. Klinefelter, Frank B. Jenkins, Samuel Kraus, S. Ottenheimer, B. Ottenheimer, Thomas J. Kurde, Joseph F. Kurde, Charles E. Merriek, Robert F. Roberts, Howard R. Smith, George M. Lamb, Jr., Robert M. Jones, Frank Murphy, Jacob R. Pfeiffer, John Zies, Charles H. Lang, Robert S. Mooney, William E. Slaughter, Walter Smith, William Schluderberg, Jr., George Schluderberg, Ferdinand Snyder, William Auman, Albert Kurde, Jr., Henry Kurde, John Krause, Frank B. Jenkins, Andrew C. Snyder.

The officers of the association are: C. P. Hohman, president; Howard Smith, vice-president; David Barrett, secretary; Joseph Kurde, treasurer.

NEW MISS. CRUSHERS' SECRETARY.

Secretary H. L. McGeorge, of the Mississippi Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, has resigned his position to become general manager of the Magnolia State Fertilizer Company at Meridian, Miss. The Mississippi association is comparatively a new organization, and under Mr. McGeorge's direction has attained considerable prominence and been very active in promoting the interests of the industry. The new secretary of the association is Mr. E. C. McInnis, of Jackson, who was formerly a field agent for the State agricultural department, and who is particularly fitted for this important work.

FINANCIAL.

Chicago, March 1, 1913.

Dividend No. 106

Dividend of one dollar and seventy-five cents (\$1.75) per share on the capital stock of Swift & Company, will be paid on April 1, 1913, to stockholders of record, March 10, 1913, as shown on the books of the Company.

F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary.

PROPOSAL.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES—
Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., January 15, 1913. Sealed proposals, plainly marked on the outside of the sealed envelope: "Proposals for Indian supplies, Omaha, Nebr." and addressed to the "Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Eleventh street and Capitol avenue, Omaha, Nebr." will be received until 2 o'clock p. m. of Monday, March 17, 1913, and then opened, for furnishing the Indian Service with rolled barley, beef, mutton, pork, corn, salt, groceries, furniture, paints, oils, glass, harness, leather, agricultural implements, medical and school supplies, etc. Bids must be made out on Government blanks. Schedules giving all necessary information for bidders will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, Washington, D. C., and the U. S. Indian Warehouses at New York City, Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha and San Francisco. The Department reserves the right to reject any and all bids, or any part of any bid. F. H. ABBOTT, Acting Commissioner.

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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

LARGEST ORDER EVER PLACED.

A. Steinhaufer, one of the erecting engineers of the Brecht Company, with his assistant, J. Berry, arrived in New York this week from Brazil, where they have been for the past seven months, superintending the installation of the mechanical equipment in a large meat packing plant which is being erected in Barretos, Brazil. Machinery included the Brecht hog hoist, Brecht hog scraper, complete Brecht lard refining and compound plant, oleo machinery, sausage machinery; in fact, the entire mechanical equipment for a plant which has a capacity of five hundred cattle per day. All this was furnished by the Brecht Company. No less than 19 cars of machinery was shipped. This is said to be the largest single order for packinghouse machinery ever placed in the United States by one company.

"BOSS" MACHINES RECOMMENDED.

The following testimonial speaks for itself:

Baltimore, Md., February 24, 1913.
The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co.,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

Gentlemen: The "Boss" hog-scraping machine and "Boss" jerkless hog hoist you sold us last August has given us the very best of satisfaction, and we are highly pleased with both machines. Both of the machines do all that you claim for them, and we are pleased that we selected the "Boss" scraper and hoist for our new plant. We cheerfully recommend these machines to any prospective buyers you may have, and will gladly show any visitors the machines in operation. Wishing you continued success in the sale of them, we remain,

Very respectfully yours,

WM. SCHLUEDERBERG & SON.
Per W. Schluderberg.

JOHNS-MANVILLE OPENS OFFICE.

The demand in Salt Lake City, Utah, and vicinity, for J-M asbestos roofing, shingles, pipe coverings, stucco and other building materials; packings, cold storage insulation, waterproofing materials, conduit, plumbing specialties, lighting fixtures, electrical supplies, and other products manufactured by the H. W. Johns-Manville Company, has increased to such an extent that this company has found it expedient to open a branch office in the Dooly Block, in that city. Their customers in that section of the country will appreciate this, as it should materially facilitate the handling of correspondence, orders, etc.

MONEY VALUE OF A MOTOR TRUCK.

"I have always held that to compare motor haulage with horse haulage is about as sensible as to compare the perfected telephone with the speaking tube," says C. H. McCausland, of the KisselKar, "and here is some fresh and striking evidence of that fact.

The Silver Lane Pickle Company's factory is located at Silver Lane, Conn. They have their own farms at Vernon and Rockville where their vegetable product, which is afterward transformed into the succulent pickle, is raised. Thus their haulage considerations start with the transportation of vegetables from farm to factory. The extent of this work may be partially realized when it is known that 10,000,000 pickles are manufactured from the product of these farms.

Last April the company purchased a three-ton KisselKar truck which was intended to cover the farm to factory route, not much additional duty being expected of it. The company soon learned, however, that the truck is a new element in modern industry—that it stands alone in its transit possibilities. They found that it could handle the trade in nearby cities, deliver direct to customers, save time and expense and greatly increase the satisfaction of patrons. Thus this truck takes care of the company's business in Northampton, Mass., 50 miles distant, Hartford, Conn., 14 miles, and Bridgeport, 108 miles, and its ground covering ability is not yet exhausted. It is now proposed to send the truck in regular trips to Worcester, Mass., 90 miles away.

Manager F. C. Gould, of the Silver Lane Company, tells of a record which shows the manner in which his KisselKar truck has improved upon certain railroad facilities which it supplanted. A shipment of sauer kraut from Rockville to Hartford, 14 miles, was so delayed in transit that its arrival took place eight days from the date of shipment. The truck performs this service with regularity and certainty inside of two hours.

This truck has been driven between 8,000 and 9,000 miles since April, and has often been in constant service night and day. During the harvest period, according to Mr. Gould, it actually earned—earned mind you—more than \$50 a day in excess of its operating cost. The approximate cost of

operation, based upon figures estimating a year of similar average cost on a basis of 300 working days, is \$12.50 a day. This includes 5 per cent. interest on the investment, 20 per cent. depreciation, wages, fuel, repairs, tires and taxes."

FRICK ICE MACHINE SALES.

Recent sales of refrigerating and ice-making machinery by the Frick Company, Waynesboro, Pa., are reported as follows:

James Chr. Alexander (Umpqua Land & Water Co.), Roseburg, Ore., one 17½-ton vertical ice-making machine, and one 15-ton raw water freezing system, to be installed in their buildings at Roseburg, Ore.

Cliff Ice & Cold Storage Co., Dallas, Tex., 60-ton vertical ice-making machine, with 40-ton improved flooded freezing system and distilling system.

Ernest Reinhold, bakery and ice cream, Verona, Pa., 6-ton vertical refrigerating machine, 1-ton freezing system and storage piping, for use in ice cream factory.

Horace Davis, contractor and builder, Berlin, Md., 12-ton vertical ice-making machine, with raw water freezing system and storage piping, for use in manufacturing ice.

Dr. W. A. Drysdale, consulting engineer, Philadelphia, Pa., brine mains for Freihofer Baking Co., Troy, N. Y.

Hanstrop & Tinning, gin and water works, Hutto, Tex., 6-ton ice plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system and storage piping, for use in ice plant.

United Ice & Coal Co., Harrisburg, Pa., ammonia condensers, agitators, etc.

American Blower Co., Detroit, Mich., cooling coils for Millish Hayward Co., Chicago.

Rafael Del Castillo & Co., New York, N. Y., ammonia condensers, for R. C. Walters Brewing Co., Cartagena, United States of Colombia, South America.

Mutual Ice Co., Alexandria, Va., 6-plate freezing tanks to be installed in ice factory.

Otis & Sons Engineering Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 14-ton ice-making and water-cooling plant, with vertical machine, to be installed in Hotel Vendig, Philadelphia, Pa.

Maysville Ice Co., Maysville, Ky., changing present freezing tank to improved flooded freezing system.

Phoenix Ice Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 14-ton horizontal refrigerating machine.

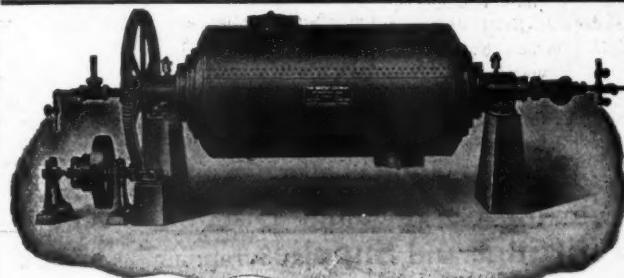
San Angelo Ice & Power Co., San Angelo, Tex., 40-ton distilled water storage tank and 50-ton ammonia condensers.

Goodman & Bailey, wholesale fish and oysters, Birmingham, Ala., 10-ton vertical refrigerating machine and storage piping.

A. A. Suter, meats, Greenville, Ohio, 6-ton vertical refrigerating machine and storage piping, for use in meat store.

(Continued on next page.)

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Homer, La.—The Homer Ice & Fuel Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000. H. Taylor is president.

Binghamton, N. Y.—T. W. Jenkins, W. H. Morris and others have incorporated the Binghamton Crystal Ice Company with a capital stock of \$50,000.

El Dorado, Ark.—The El Dorado Milk & Cream Company has been organized with a capital stock of \$10,000 by L. H. Cornell, of Milwaukee, Wis., and others.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—The Bay Ridge Manufacturing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by W. H. Dohrmann, J. Auer, Sr., and C. L. Auer, of Brooklyn.

Red Creek, N. Y.—The Red Creek Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by H. P. McDonough, Newark, N. Y.; O. F. Jones and G. W. Brinkerhoff, of Red Creek.

Chicago, Ill.—The Girard Refrigeration Company has been incorporated to manufacture refrigeration systems with a capital stock of \$250,000 by A. O. Girard, G. E. Gibson and S. F. Knox, of Chicago.

ICE NOTES.

Charlottesville, Va.—The Yancey Ice Company will rebuild plant recently damaged.

Homerelle, Ga.—L. H. Lockyer contemplates erecting an ice and electric light plant.

St. Maries, Idaho.—The St. Maries Meat Company is installing a 2-ton refrigerating plant.

Rutherfordton, N. C.—Carpenter, Taylor & Co. are installing machinery for a 10-ton ice plant.

Savannah, Ga.—The installation of an ice plant is contemplated by the Fairhope Land Company.

New Orleans, La.—The Washington Ice Company will erect a two-story brick addition to its plant.

Price, Utah.—The Price Ice and Cold Stor-

age Company is ready to commence business at its new plant.

Marion, Ind.—The cold storage plant of the Faulkner Packing Company has suffered a fire damage of \$5,000.

Confluence, Pa.—Work on the new cold storage plant is being pushed forward as rapidly as the weather will permit.

Saginaw, Mich.—The plant of the Michigan Cold Storage Company has been destroyed by fire. The loss is around \$40,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway contemplates erecting a fruit depot, equipped with cold storage.

Flatonia, Tex.—C. E. Pierson, of Axtell, Neb., has purchased and will improve the Flatonia ice, electric and water plants.

Spokane, Wash.—The E. H. Stanton Company has purchased another 2-ton refrigerating machine, which makes their eleventh compressor.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Chattanooga Warehouse & Cold Storage Company is having a warehouse and cold storage building erected at a cost of around \$100,000.

Camden, S. C.—The Carolina Public Service Company, Raleigh, N. C., has leased the plants of the Camden Water, Light & Ice Company, and will improve the ice plant.

FRICK SALES.

(Continued from page 21.)

W. F. Paradise, manufacturer of ice, Liberty, Mo., 12-ton vertical ice-making machine and changing present freezing tank to improved flooded freezing system.

Crystal Fount Ice Co., Waynesboro, Va., 20-ton horizontal ice-making machine.

Jas. W. Gugne, ginner-farmer, Franklin, Tex., 6-ton ice-making plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system, boiler system and storage piping, for use in ice plant.

Bishop Ice & Cotton Co., Bishop, Tex., 15-ton ice plant, with vertical machine, improved flooded freezing system, distilling system and storage piping.

Phoenix Ice Machine Co., Cleveland, Ohio, 40-ton horizontal refrigerating machine.

Mollenberg-Betz Machine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 10-ton vertical refrigerating machine and storage piping, for use in Marine Bank building, Buffalo, N. Y.

Mollenberg-Betz Machine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 1,000-lb. ice-making tank for Gerhard Lang, meat storage, Buffalo, N. Y.

Toccoa Ice & Coal Co., Toccoa, Ga., direct expansion piping and agitating system, for present freezing tank.

Mollenberg-Betz Machine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 3-ton compression system, with vertical machine, for J. H. Kamman Co.'s market at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Beech-Nut Packing Co., Canajoharie, N. Y., 2-ton vertical refrigerating machine, brine tank and storage piping, for use in storage at Bush Terminal, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Joseph Baker & Sons, Ltd., London, England, 14-ton vertical refrigerating machine.

Jno. Hague Engineering Co., St. Louis, Mo., 3-ton vertical refrigerating machine.

New England Brewing Co., Hartford, Conn., direct expansion piping for cask cellar in brewery.

W. D. Freeman, wholesale grocery and produce, Mexia, Tex., 5-ton horizontal ice-making machine.

H. A. Haft Co., ice cream, Jacksonville, Fla., 6-ton vertical refrigerating machine, for use in ice cream factory.

Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia, Pa., 60-ton improved flooded freezing system and storage piping, to be installed in ice plant at Mifflin, Pa.

Seamon Ice Cream Co., New Haven, Conn., two 20-ton vertical refrigerating machines, to be installed in ice cream factory.

Ellis Ice & Coal Co., Hopkinsville, Ky., replacing present ammonia compressors with those of larger capacity.

F. W. Cook Brewing Co., Evansville, Ind., steam condensers.

Clemson Agricultural College, Clemson College, S. C., 6-ton vertical refrigerating machine, $\frac{1}{2}$ -ton freezing system, brine cooling system and storage piping, for use in college.

West & Gutzeit, plumbers, San Antonio, Tex., water-cooling plant, to be installed in Rand Building, San Antonio, Tex.

Jno. Hague Engineering Co., St. Louis, Mo., 6-ton vertical refrigerating machine, for Kauffman Heating & Engineering Co.

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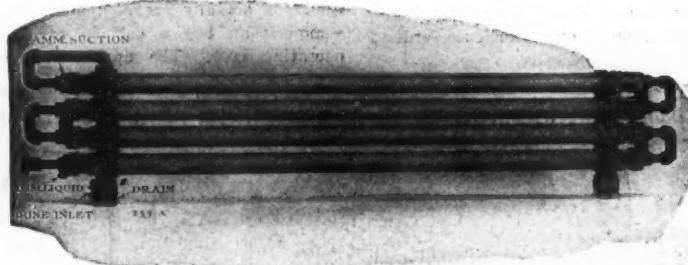
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HENRY BOWER CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING CO., 29th St. and Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

Reymann Brewing Co., Wheeling, W. Va., ammonia condensers, etc.

Florida Brewing Co., Tampa, Fla., steam condensers, etc.

Jno. Hague Engineering Co., St. Louis, Mo., 6-ton vertical refrigerating machine, for Pevely Dairy Co., St. Louis, Mo.

F. W. Hallam, engineer and contractor, Brooklyn, N. Y., 30-ton vertical refrigerating machine, brine coolers and brine tank, to be installed in candy factory for Franklin's, Inc., Long Island City, N. Y.

A. F. Immel, coal, etc., Greensburg, Pa., 25-ton vertical ice machine, with improved flooded freezing system, distilling system and storage piping, for use in ice factory.

Berling-Davis Dairy Supply Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, 6-ton vertical refrigerating machine and storage piping, for use in Jno. A. Berryhill's Dairy, Charlotte, N. C.

A. D. Davis, butcher, Mobile, Ala., direct expansion piping and ammonia condensers.

Mollenberg-Betz Machine Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 15-ton vertical refrigerating machine and brine-cooling system, for Stock Farm Dairy Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Oak Grove, Flint, Mich., 3-ton vertical refrigerating machine, brine tank, brine coolers, etc., to be installed in Oak Grove Hospital, Flint, Mich.

Hosler Ice Cream Co., Albany, N. Y., two 15-ton vertical refrigerating machines, for use in ice cream factory.

J. W. H. Smith, butcher, Chambersburg, Pa., 6-ton vertical refrigerating machine and storage piping, for use in butcher shop.

Little Bay Packing Co., Whitestone, Va., 30-ton refrigerating absorption side, 10-ton raw water freezing system, boiler system and storage piping, for use in ice factory at Little Bay, Va.

City of Raleigh, N. C., 15-ton refrigerating plant, with vertical machine and storage piping, to be installed in abattoir.

Imperial Valley Milk Co., Brawley, Cal., 50-ton horizontal refrigerating machine, to be installed in dairy.

The Heilwood Co., general merchandise, Heilwood, Pa., 3-ton vertical refrigerating machine, for use in dairy.

Jno. Hague Engineering Co., St. Louis, Mo., 3-ton vertical refrigerating machine, for Fritz Bros. Stock Co., groceries and meat, DuQuoin, Ill.

Webster Citizens' Co., Buffalo, N. Y., 35-ton vertical ice-making machine, with improved flooded freezing system.

Chas. F. Rothenhofer, milk depot and ice cream manufacturing, Frederick, Md., 20-ton vertical refrigerating machine, 8-ton improved flooded freezing system, 8-ton distilling system and storage piping, for use in creamery.

Amos Gipe, manufacturer ice cream, Wabash, Ind., 10-ton vertical refrigerating machine and storage piping, for use in ice cream plant.

Kingtree Electric Light & Ice Co., Kingtree, S. C., 10-ton compression side, with vertical machine, 10-ton freezing system, 10-ton distilling system and storage piping, for use in light and ice plant.

B. B. AMMONIA may be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA: Manufacturers' Warehouse Co.
BALTIMORE: Joseph S. Wernig Transfer Co.
BOSTON: 120 Milk St., Chas. P. Duffee.
BUFFALO: Keystone Transfer Co., Buckel & Son.
CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, Westerlin & Campbell Co.
CINCINNATI: The Burger Bros. Co.
CLEVELAND: General Cartage & Storage Co., Henry Bollinger.
DETROIT: Riverdale Storage & Cartage Co., Newman Bros., Inc.
DENVER: Denver Transit & Warehouse Co.
DALLAS: Oriental Oil Co.
EL PASO: El Paso Storage Warehouse Co.
FORT WORTH: Western Warehouse Co.
HAVANA: O. B. Clintons.
HOUSTON: Texas Warehouse Co.
INDIANAPOLIS: Railroad Transfer Co.
JACKSONVILLE: St. Elmo W. Acosta.
KANSAS CITY: Crutcher Warehouse Co.
LIVERPOOL: Peter R. McQuile & Son.
LOS ANGELES: United Iron Works.
LOUISVILLE: Louisville Public Warehouse Co.

MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.
MEMPHIS: Patterson Transfer Co.
MEXICO, D. F.: Ernst O. Heindorf.
NEWARK: Brewers' & Bottlers' Supply Co.
NEW ORLEANS: Chas. F. Rantz.
NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
NORFOLK: Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
OKLAHOMA CITY: O. K. Transfer & Storage Co.
PITTSBURGH: Pennsylvania Transfer Co.
PROVIDENCE: Rhode Island Warehouse Co.
ROCHESTER: Shipley Construction & Supply Co.
SALT LAKE CITY: Utah Soap Co.
ST. LOUIS: Plisby-Becker Engineering & Supply Co.
ST. PAUL: R. B. Whitacre & Co.
SAN ANTONIO: Oriental Oil Co.
SAN FRANCISCO: United Iron Works.
SAVANNAH: Benton Transfer Co.
SPOKANE: United Iron Works.
SEATTLE: United Iron Works.
TOLEDO: Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON: Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

(Concluded from page 16.)

St. Joseph.

	Feb. 28, 1913.	Feb. 29, 1912.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '12, bbls.	5	5
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	1,347	1,340
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '12, tes.	5,751	7,675
Other kinds of lard, tes.	3,737	3,050
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, '12, lbs.	321,810	2,179,000
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1....	.....	46,926
S. C. middles, lbs.	151,000	157,933
Extra S. C. middles, made since Oct. 1, '12, lbs.	920,910	756,923
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	248,245	2,015,508
Long clear middles, lbs.	47,282	20,180
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	120,000	251,902
S. P. hams, lbs.	8,431,730	10,543,000
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	109,400	275,000
D. S. bellies, lbs.	4,157,529	7,323,559
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,358,600	3,299,660
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	2,395,950	1,188,000
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,573,750	2,428,900
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	4,185,773	3,799,498
Total cut meats, lbs.	26,021,979	33,286,029

LIVE HOGS.

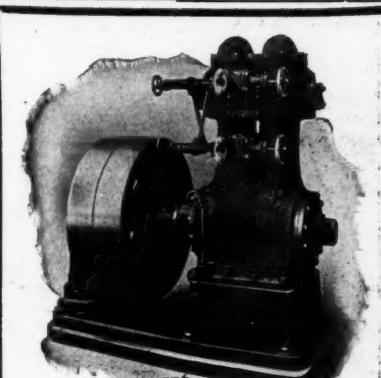
	Feb. 1913.	Feb. 1912.
Received	147,001	194,751
Shipped	2,932	17,403
Driven out	142,301	176,400
Average weight, lbs....	227	209

Milwaukee.

	Feb. 28, 1913.	Feb. 29, 1912.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, bbls....	783	7,130
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	7,184	7,598
Prime steam lard, contract, tes.	537	9,841
Other kinds of lard, tes.	942	2,206
Short rib middles, lbs.	557,322	4,091,364
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	990,509	968,675
Short clear middles, lbs.	183,118	112,000
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	473,530	562,013
Dry salted short fat backs, lbs.	1,095,832	.....
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	848,417	1,129,388
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	205,050	424,840
S. P. hams, lbs.	5,329,500	6,208,240
D. S. bellies, lbs.	3,207,582	4,893,074
S. P. bellies, lbs.	2,050,045	2,179,535
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,445,100	1,726,280
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,156,200	1,969,380
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	4,867,429	7,348,667
Total cut meats, lbs.	22,499,643	31,613,456

	Feb. 1913.	Feb. 1912.
Receipts	101,683	114,071

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS.



SIZES—8 to 17 Tons

YORK ICE MACHINES

comprise all sizes and types of the ammonia compression and absorption systems of ice-making and refrigeration.

Our enclosed types are made with engine or for belt drive-single cylinder $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 tons; double cylinder 8 to 17 tons. Bulletin 42.

Our single column open types, with engine, or for belt drive-single cylinder $\frac{1}{4}$, 3 and 6 tons; double cylinder 8, 10, 20 and 30 tons. Bulletin 26.

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¶ This picture shows one of the Kron Automatic Springless Dial Scales, Portable Platform Type, with Auxiliary Pan, wire mesh bottom, for use in weighing Poultry, in one of the most thoroughly equipped plants in New York City, that of A. Silz, Inc., Wholesale Dealer in Domestic and Foreign Poultry and Game.

¶ In every Provision Plant where quick, accurate weighing is essential to highest efficiency the Kron Scale is so far superior to other types that, as one large dealer puts it, "Comparisons are odious." All you have to do with the Kron is to load the Scale and look at the Dial. The correct weight is instantly indicated.

¶ We have made a careful study of the scale requirements of Provision Plants and have developed a line of scales specially adapted for this trade—The Kron Portable Platform Scale, equipped with either Auxiliary Pan, Table or Special Arrangement for weighing Poultry, The Kron Hanging Pan Scale, The Kron Overhead Track Scale and The Kron Dormant Platform Scale, comprising a complete equipment.

¶ Write for our booklet "The Kron Scale in Your Business," and learn how the Kron can save profits for you in your business.

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Boston Representative—J. J. MYER,
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Futures Further Advanced—Hogs Firm—Receipts Limited—Distribution Fair—Product Stocks Moderate—Hog Quality Maintained.

Provision values have been at the high season levels this week, with maintained strength in the price of hogs, and moderate movement from the country. The strength in product was helped by the statement of stocks as of the end of February. The figures showed very disappointing accumulation, and the total stocks are much under last year.

The stocks of new pork showed a small decrease for the month, and even of other grades of pork the stock decreased, and the total of all kinds at the end of the month was about two thousand barrels under that of the month previous. The stock of contract lard also showed a small decrease, but there was a moderate gain in other grades. In meats the principal accumulation was in sweet-pickled hams and in dry-salted bellies. The aggregate of all kinds of product amounts to 137,476,000 pounds against 119,964,000 a month ago, and 211,987,000 pounds a year ago. The stock of meats alone is 113,214,000 pounds against 96,231,000 last month and 160,159,000 last year. The stocks were as follows:

	Feb. 28, '13.	Jan. 31, '13.	Feb. 29, '12.
Pork, new, bbls....	5,388	6,771	42,110
Pork, old, bbls....	6,453	9,038	825
Pork, other, bbls....	50,657	48,295	45,305
Lard, new, tcs....	16,062	18,981	104,959
Lard, old, tcs....			7,683
Lard, other, tcs....	20,539	14,997	16,424
Short ribs, lbs....	3,902,586	3,825,501	24,187,740
Total meats, lbs....	113,213,939	96,280,963	160,159,919
All products, lbs....	137,476,000	119,964,000	211,987,000

The winter packing of hogs at Chicago for the season ending March 1 was approximately 2,364,000 head, of an average weight of 225.7 pounds, and an average lard yield of 32.5 pounds. The aggregate amount of product made was 383,000,000 pounds, of which the larger part was shipped out, as shown by the statement of stock on hand at the end of the period. The total stock of all product on

hand on the first of November was 71,526,000 pounds in 1912, and in 1911 it was 95,424,000 pounds. The result of the packing operations has been to increase the stock from 71,526,000 pounds of all kinds up to the present total of 137,476,000. The packing at Chicago last year amounted to 2,620,000 hogs, with an aggregate product estimated as equal to 401,000,000 pounds. The stock of product last year was increased from 95,424,000 to a total of 211,987,000. These figures, of course, do not take into consideration the shipments from outside packing points, which are a very important factor in the entire position.

The average weight of hogs at Chicago for the season was 225.7 pounds, against 212.6 pounds last year. This gain in weight has, without doubt, been general throughout the entire country, and naturally means that much increase in product compared with last year, and is equivalent to an increase in the number of hogs equalling the aggregate increased weight.

The movement of hogs for the past week at the principal points showed a considerable gain over the preceding week, but the receipts were still much under a year ago. The average price of hogs, which is now fully \$2 per 100 pounds higher than last year, is not bringing hogs forward in a depressing manner. The advance in the price of hogs and of product, while moderately stimulating the movement, has not brought any burdensome supply of hogs on the market, nor has it seemingly affected the distribution. With values maintained, however, at the high prevailing average, it is quite likely that there will be some influence on distribution. Pork is ruling at about \$4 per barrel over last year, ribs nearly two cents a pound over, while lard is only about a cent a pound higher than last year. The outward movement of product has been surprisingly good this season, considering the prices prevailing, and the exports for the winter packing season, to the first of March, have decreased only 14,000,000 pounds of lard, and barely 19½ million pounds of meats. Such a holding up of the export movement, considering the high relative price and the deficiency in packing, has been very encouraging for believers in better prices.

The situation abroad as to meat supplies and fat supplies, seems to have been fully

as acute as in this country. It is true, there has been a very marked falling off in the beef and beef products, owing to the high prices, but the exports of hog products have kept up unusually well. The demand for edible fats on the other side is very persistent. There is steady buying of vegetable fats for edible purposes, and the recent developments in the handling of oils, in the methods of treatment, have encouraged still larger use. A situation which is evidently likely to affect the European demand for edible fats for the balance of this year is the position of the olive oil crop and the deficiency in yield. This, however, has not prevented a material falling off in the exports of cottonseed oil this season to date.

LARD.—Prices show further improvement, due to the better markets West. Demand is quite good, and exporters have recently been fair buyers. City steam, \$10½; Middle West, \$10.95@\$11; Western, \$11@12½; refined Continent, \$11.55; South American, \$12.05; Brazil kegs, \$13.05; compound lard, 7½@8c.

PORK.—The market has been advanced on the spot with the rise in the Western markets and strength in hogs. Mess is quoted at \$21.75@22; clear, \$21@22.50; family, \$22.50@\$24.50.

BEEF.—Trade is unchanged. Demand is quiet, and prices have been reduced a little on the slow demand. Quoted: Family, \$23@24; mess, \$19@\$20; packet, \$21@22; extra India mess, \$36@37.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

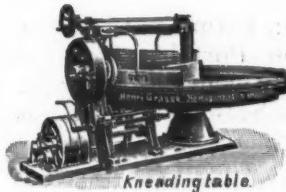
EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, March 5, 1913;

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 216,647 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 12,856 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 6,235 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,316 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 422,860 lbs.; Guantnamo, Cuba, 18,513 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 379,056 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 15,256 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 2,091,760 lbs.; London, England, 74,939 lbs.; Manchester, England, 20,700 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 9,554 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 2,595 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 12,000 lbs.; Tripoli, Tripoli, 10,860 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 2,514 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 134,150 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 2,100 lbs.; Curacao, Lee-ward Islands, 1,047 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Ven-

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March 8, 1913.

ezuela, 953 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 2,140 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 2,482 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 1,187 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 104,847 lbs.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 10,324 lbs.; Guayaquil, Ecuador, 1,003 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 22,130 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,922 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,160,047 lbs.; London, England, 198,795 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 1,145 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 5,222 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 16,917 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,935 lbs.; Port Limon, C. R., 574 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,128 lbs.; Southampton, England, 68,338 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 9,060 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 3,246 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 2,299 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 2,516 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 459,591 lbs.; Ancona, Italy, 11,000 lbs.; Bogota, Colombia, 9,070 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 6,778 lbs.; Barbados, W. I., 4,000 lbs.; Belfast, Ireland, 7,806 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 17,100 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 20,925 lbs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 1,050 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 26,053 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 5,616 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 1,620 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 5,580 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 41,101 lbs.; Demerara, British Guiana, 3,266 lbs.; Dantzig, Germany, 285,924 lbs.; Emden, Germany, 22,350 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 208,457 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 239,129 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 176,454 lbs.; Havre, France, 212,506 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 2,524 lbs.; Koenigsberg, Germany, 235,997 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 1,267,095 lbs.; London, England, 965,260 lbs.; Mombassa, Africa, 5,680 lbs.; Malta, Island of, 2,800 lbs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 13,823 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 12,850 lbs.; Manchester, England, 183,121 lbs.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 25,046 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 19,440 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 41,045 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 46,555 lbs.; Port Empedocle, 2,560 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 11,200 lbs.; Port Said, Egypt, 2,750 lbs.; Riga, Russia, 5,513 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 14,174 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 291,304 lbs.; Sierra Leone, Africa, 9,119 lbs.; St. Johns, N. F., 82,660 lbs.; Southampton, England, 237,400 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 81,129 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 4,875 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 18,366 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 bbls.;
Cape Town, Africa, 88 gals.

PORK.—Barbados, W. I., 70 bbls.; Cayenne,

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, March 5, 1913:

BEEF.—Antwerp, Belgium, 90 bbls.; Bremen, Germany, 26 bbls.; Barbados, W. I., 12½ bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 tes.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 126 bbls.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 21 bbls.; Colon, Panama, 61 bbls.; Demerara, British Guiana, 55 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 90 tes.; Guantanamo, Cuba, 7 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 150 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 40½ bbls., 35 tes.; Liverpool, England, 175 tes., 5 bbls.; London, England, 25 tes.; Newcastle, England, 25 bbls.; Nassau, W. I., 26 bbls.; Nuevitas, Cuba, 5 bbls.; Port au Prince, W. I., 24½ bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 398 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 13 bbls., 10 tes.

FRESH MEAT.—Colon, Panama, 276,134 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 174,431 lbs.; London, England, 18,500 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 1,999 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Bremen, Germany, 60 tcs.; Constantinople, Turkey, 100 tcs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 40 tcs.; Hamburg, Germany, 120 tcs.; Liverpool, Eng., 56 tcs.; London, Eng., 100 tcs.; Smyrna, Turkey, 75 tcs.; St. Johns, N. F., 100 tcs. From Baltimore to Hamburg, 105 tcs.; to Rotterdam, 240 tcs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Colombia, 8,500 lbs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 3,072 lbs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 5,100 lbs.; Nassau, W. I., 2,365 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,600 lbs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 1,200 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 5,500 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 3,150 lbs.; Callao, Peru, 95,187 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 108,052 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 377,106 lbs.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, February 27, 1913, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oli Bags.	Cottonseed Oil. Bbls.	Butter. Pkgs.	Bacon and Hams. Boxes.	Tallow. Pkgs.	Beef. Pkgs.	Pork. Bbls.	Lard. Tcs. and Pkgs.
Cevic, Liverpool	2729			1038	350	100	...	2550
Georgie, Liverpool				430	200	...	150	185 1247
Minnetonka, London		26		475	...	25	135	40 31260
Majestic, Southampton				444	...	...	...	140 4030
Dryden, Manchester		2250		35	...	...	...	215 1450
Toronto, Hull		105		887	...	35	5	1245 11288
Caledonia, Glasgow				999	...	90	50	340 1360
Bristol City, Bristol.				196	100	25	95	5 8375
Patricia, Hamburg	550	750	...	5	...	50	50	2495 8880
Polarne, Rotterdam	10514				100	...	...
Nieuw Amsterdam, Rotterdam.	14968	575		162	120	65	25	2300 10824
Finland, Antwerp	8425			746	...	10	53	517 2940
Michigan, Antwerp	13184				...	...	...
George Washington, Bremen.				25	...	...	...	250
Kursk, Libau					60	...	...
Floride, Baltic		1835				...	...	50
United States, Baltic.		500		200	...	387	235	960 3133
Niagara, Havre	2200				...	...	...	25
France, Havre					...	...	...
Canada, Marseilles	1600	100		46	100	30	...	390 175
Hamburg, Mediterranean		200		580	...	...	...	10 325
San Giorgio, Mediterranean.			20	...	...	...	...	65 380
Total	54170	6261		6268	1030	817	798	8982 88487

Rotterdam, Holland, 38,759 lbs.; Trieste, Austria, 60,413 lbs.

TONGUE.—Colon, Panama, 10 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 250 cs.

CANNED MEAT.—Beira, Africa, 121 cs.; Callao, Peru, 6 cs.; Cayenne, French Guiana, 25 cs.; Cape Town, Africa, 927 cs.; Colon, Panama, 12 pa.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 168 cs.; Curacao, Leeward Islands, 83 cs.; Guantanomo, Cuba, 160 pa.; Hamburg, Germany, 50 cs.; Liverpool, England, 225 pgs., 945 cs.; London, England, 510 cs.; Manchester, England, 694 pgs.; Montego Bay, W. I., 16 cs.; Maracaibo, Venezuela, 60 cs.; Nassau, W. I., 89 cs.; Port Barrios, C. A., 24 cs.; Southampton, England, 100 cs.; Trinidad, W. I., 42 cs.; Tampico, Mexico, 114 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 40 pa.

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending March 1, 1913, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York	—	—	—
From Boston	—	—	—
From Philadelphia	—	—	—
From Baltimore	—	—	—
From Montreal	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—
Total last week	—	—	—

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, March 7.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—				
Bankers'	60 days.....	4.8365@4.8375		
Demand	sterling	4.8796@4.88		
Paris—				
Commercial,	90 days....	93 11-16 @ 93½		
Commercial,	60 days....	5.22½ @ 5.22½+1-16		
Commercial,	sight	5.18½-1-16@5.18½		
Berlin—				
Commercial,	90 days....	93 11-16 @ 93½		
Commercial,	60 days....	94 5-16 @ 94½		
Commercial,	sight	95% @ 95 3-1½		
Antwerp—				
Commercial,	60 days....	5.25%—1-10@5.25%		
Amsterdam—				
Commercial,	60 days....	39 13-10@39 13-16+1-32		

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS
 Exports of hog products for the week ending
 March 1, 1913, with comparative tables:

PORK, BBLS.			
	Week ending Mar. 1, 1913.	Week ending Mar. 2, 1913.	From Nov. 1, '12, to Mar. 1, 1913.
To—			
United Kingdom...	479	400	6,582
Continent	403	287	5,588
So. & Cen. Am.	140	240	6,589
West Indies	378	1,630	17,698
Br. No. Am. Col.	902	51	5,591
Other countries			25
Total	2,302	2,707	42,063
MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	7,944,925	6,753,425	94,370,946
Continent	834,350	1,150,750	15,862,675
So. & Cen. Am.	64,000	183,425	1,760,325
West Indies	183,679	475,500	3,885,304
Br. No. Am. Col.			20,400
Other countries		10,773	1,429,450
Total	8,026,954	8,573,875	117,349,100
LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	6,730,000	7,950,950	85,441,297
Continent	5,342,975	10,482,850	88,994,493
So. & Cen. Am.	459,900	383,500	98,194,600
West Indies	586,355	1,305,700	16,050,105
Br. No. Am. Col.	66,360	6,100	362,270
Other countries	61,750	40,200	948,000
Total	13,247,340	20,169,300	200,986,415
RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York	2,104	4,658,050	9,888,350
Boston	68	300,225	483,085
Philadelphia		679	905
Baltimore			14,000
New Orleans	130	169,000	632,000
Galveston			12,000
Portland, Me.		1,070,000	536,000
Mobile, Ala.		70,000	120,000
St. John, N. B.		2,750,000	1,561,000
Total week	2,302	9,026,954	13,247,340
Previous week	3,009	7,324,671	16,855,145
Two weeks ago	3,998	7,522,375	14,244,760
Cor. week last yr'	2,707	8,572,875	16,244,300

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.				
	From Nov. 1, '12.	Same time to Mar. 1, '13.	last year.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs.	8,416,000	9,497,600	1,081,000	
Meats, lbs.	117,349,100	135,624,272	18,275,172	
Lard, lbs.	200,986,415	214,861,717	13,875,202	

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market is generally reported as quiet and steady. Prices have not changed from those of a week ago, with the volume of business limited to the takings of requirements for a comparatively short period. On the other hand, production has not increased so as to bring pressure on the market. Conservatism seems to dominate the situation, although it is likely that greater confidence will soon be felt.

The change in the administration is given as a cause for the hesitation. Mention is also made of the political situation abroad, but in both instances conditions seem to be better understood than for some time. As far as more intimate factors are concerned, the strength of hog products has resulted to a degree in tallow values being sustained.

The auction sale at London failed to afford stimulus to the market. There were only 750 casks offered for sale, but of this quantity, the small total sale of 375 casks were taken. Prices quoted were unchanged from last week's market, thus indicating relatively dull conditions abroad. Export interests assert that bids for American grades are under a parity, and that there is no urgency shown on the part of foreign consumers.

Last sales of prime city tallow was at 6½c., and it is now quoted at 6½c., and specials at 7c.

OLEO STEARINE.—Business during the week has been light, but prices are steady at 10c. The compound lard trade brought fair amounts recently, which apparently has taken the surplus from the market. Absorption by leather interests is not heavy.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

COCONUT OIL.—The market is firm, but quiet. Cables continue to report good edible demand abroad, with prices firm. Supplies of oil are not heavy and offerings of Copra are limited. Quotations: Cochin, 10½@11c.; arrival, 10½c.; Ceylon, 10@10½c.; shipments, 9½@10c.

CORN OIL.—Prices have softened a little during the week on a quieter demand. At the decline business is quiet. Prices are quoted at \$5.55@5.65 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Stocks are small both at home and abroad, and prices are nominally steady. Spot is quoted at 6@6½c.; while shipment oil is 6c.

PALM OIL.—The demand has been quiet, with a very steady tone. Buyers, while not urgent, show interest in the market, and de-

mand is fairly steady. Supplies abroad are not heavy. Prime red spot, 6½@6½c.; do. to arrive, 6½@6½c.; Lagos, spot, 7½@7½c.; to arrive, 7½c.; palm, kernel, 9½@9½c.; shipment, 9½c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The tone of the market is very steady. Buying has been of fair volume during the week, and the position of the market is very steady. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 98c.@\$1; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 83c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

GREASE.—The position of the market is quiet, with a rather moderate demand. Stocks are quite liberal and some grades show pressure. Quotations: Yellow, 5½@5½c.; bone, 5½@5½c.; house, 5½@5½c.; "B" and "A" white, 5½@5½c.

OLEO OIL.—The market is quiet and steady. Small sales in Rotterdam are reported on the basis of 71 florins. Extras were quoted at New York at 12½c., and 71 florins in Rotterdam.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 6.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14@14½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13%@13½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 13½@14½c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 14c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 14½@14½c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 10½c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 9½@10c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½@9½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½@9½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½@9½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10@10½c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 9½@9½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 9½@9½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 9½@9½c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16½@17c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 14@14½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13½@13½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 16@16½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 15@15½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 13½@14c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 13%@13½c.

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the lard stocks held in Europe and afloat on March 1st inst., to which are added the estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1913. Mar. 1.	1913. Feb. 1.	1912. Feb. 1.	1912. Mar. 1.	1911. Mar. 1.	1910. Mar. 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	12,500	9,000	21,000	24,000	10,500	10,500
Other British ports.....	15,000	15,000	21,000	23,000	12,000	11,500
Hamburg.....	13,000	7,000	18,000	22,000	8,000	8,000
Bremen.....	1,500	1,000	2,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Berlin.....	1,000	700	4,500	3,500	2,500	2,500
Baltic ports.....	7,500	7,000	17,500	17,500	9,000	8,500
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim.....	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,200	2,000
Antwerp.....	2,500	2,500	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,500
French ports.....	8,000	3,500	3,500	6,000	1,000	100
Italian and Spanish ports.....	1,000	500	1,500	1,000	1,000	100
Total in Europe.....	64,000	48,200	94,500	104,500	48,700	48,200
Afloat for Europe.....	75,000	60,000	45,000	50,000	55,000	50,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	139,000	108,200	139,500	154,500	103,700	98,200
Chicago prime steam.....	16,062	18,971	93,132	112,642	15,274	7,954
Chicago other kinds.....	20,350	14,997	18,757	16,424	9,952	14,761
East St. Louis.....		500	1,500	1,500	240	500
Kansas City.....	6,536	5,794	11,630	13,553	7,940	5,626
Omaha.....	6,582	5,021	5,377	9,978	2,232	5,295
Milwaukee.....	1,479	1,766	11,605	12,047	1,176	947
South St. Joseph.....	9,488	9,375	12,948	10,725	4,032	2,960
Total tierces.....	199,486	164,624	294,449	331,369	144,546	136,243
Increase February, 1913—34,862. Increase February, 1912—36,920.						

SOYA BEAN OIL

AND ALL SOAP MATERIALS

WELCH, HOLME & CLARK CO.

383 West St., New York

COTTON OIL CABLE MARKETS

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, March 7.—Market firm. Quotations: Choice summer white oil, 66 marks; butter oil, 68½ marks; summer yellow, 64 marks.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, March 7.—Market firm. Quotations: Summer yellow, 37 florins; choice summer white, 38½ florins; and butter oil, 38½ florins.

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, March 7.—Market firm. Quotations: Summer yellow, 78 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, March 7.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 79½ francs; prime winter yellow, 81½ francs; choice summer white oil, 82 francs.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, March 7.—Market easy. Quotations: Prime summer yellow, 31s.; summer yellow, 30s.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., March 6.—Prime crude cottonseed oil, 39c. bid, f. o. b. mills; market very quiet.

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., March 6.—Crude cottonseed oil, 39c.; market extremely dull. Meal, \$25 at average points. Hulls, \$9.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., March 6.—Cottonseed oil market dull; prime crude steady at 39½@40c. Prime 8 per cent. meal dull at \$24.50@24.75 per short ton. Hulls steady at \$8 loose.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., March 6.—Crude cottonseed oil barely steady at 38c. for Texas. Refined oil dull. Prime 8 per cent. meal weak at \$28.50, long ton, ship's side; 7½ per cent., \$27.50, long ton, ship's side. Hulls difficult to sell at \$8 loose, \$11 sacked.

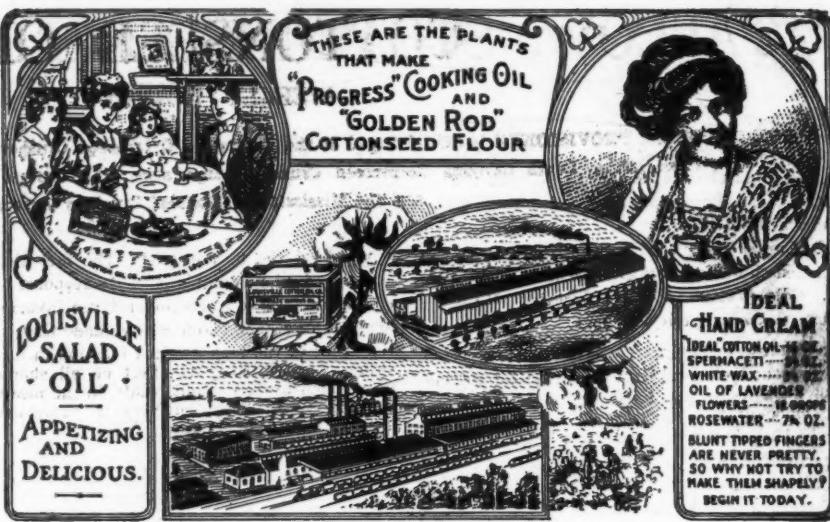
Dallas.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., March 6.—Prime crude cottonseed oil market quiet but firm at 38c. bid and paid; some trading in limited quantities. Choice loose cake, \$25.75 per short ton, f. o. b. Galveston.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce.....	20/	22/6	632c.
Oil Cake	17/6	23c.	627c.
Bacon	20/	22/6	632c.
Lard, tierces	20/	22/6	632c.
Cheese	25/	30/	650c.
Canned meats	20/	22/6	632c.
Butter	30/	30/	650c.
Tallow	20/	22/6	632c.
Pork, per barrel.....	20/	22/6	632c.



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CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, March 5.—The market for animal ammoniates is decidedly stronger, the spring trade having opened up more extensively throughout the South, and producers have been able to sell with considerable freedom at \$2.45 and 10c. for regular ground tankage, and at \$2.65 for blood Chicago and Chicago basis. They are willing to sell to a moderate extent at these prices for prompt and March shipment, but are inclined to hold a little firmer for April. The lower grade tankage is not quite so active, and while the prices have been marked up slightly, producers would probably be willing to accept former figures if they could sell round lots for prompt shipment. Crushed tankage offered by the smaller producers at outside points has been very slow of sale, but with the improvement in Southern trade this product is in little better demand and moving at about \$2.25 and 10c. Chicago basis. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

electrolytic caustic potash, 90@92 per cent., at 4½@5c. per lb.

Genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 7½c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in bbls., 7½c. per lb.; prime red palm oil in casks, 9½@9¾c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 87½@90c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¾@8c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65@75c. per gal.; Ceylon cocoanut oil, 10@10½c. per lb.; Cochin cocoanut oil, 10½@11c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 6½@6½c. per lb.; corn oil, 5.55@5.65c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 5½@½c. per lb.

Prime city tallow, 6½c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10@10½c. per lb.; house grease, 5½@6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5½@5½c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5%@5½c. per lb.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, March 6.—Arrivals of hogs during the winter season have not increased, notwithstanding the very large corn crop, and on this account the lard market keeps strong, and has made quite some advance, and the hope for the increase in the hog supplies has been deferred to the summer. The stocks of lard being small, there is a strong undertone to the neutral lard market, but not much business doing at prices asked at present. Business in oleos during the present week has been quiet, but a very satisfactory butter oil business continues with the various European markets.

MODERN FERTILIZER EQUIPMENT.

The Brecht Company are remodeling the fertilizer department of the J. J. Felin Company, Philadelphia, installing one of the Brecht large rotary vacuum dryers, hydraulic press and evaporating plant. When this work is finished the J. J. Felin Company will have one of the most complete and up-to-date fertilizer departments in this country.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Dullness Still Prevails—Prices Steady—
Texas Crude Heavy—Other Crude Well
Held—Lard Again Sustains Values—
Consumers Are Cautious.

Some interests which have been connected with the New York future market for cottonseed oil since its inception characterize the state of trade as unprecedentedly dull during certain periods of the past week. Perhaps there was exaggeration in these gloomy statements, but it is true that the dealings were light and without significance in many cases. Price changes have been exceedingly narrow.

As far as other branches of the oil industry are concerned, the situation was less discouraging. The usual amount of crude oil moved, and there was of course the routine buying by consumers. Nothing spectacular developed, and consequently the business brought forth little or no comment. A slight change in sentiment was noticeable, however, and it appeared as though the advocates of lower prices were fewer in number, and in many instances their confidence has been impaired, at least to a small degree.

Mainly instrumental in the changing of opinions was the continued and pronounced

strength of the lard market. The fact that cottonseed oil made only a feeble response to this did not serve to embolden those favoring lower prices. The claim is now made that, in the event of the long awaited reaction in lard values materializing, its effect on oil should be commensurately slight, while, in the meantime, a satisfactory business in compound lard has been consummated.

Some students of the situation, whose opinion is not to be ignored, emphatically state that the volume of business which is passing at present is being magnified, and that at the end of the season an unsold surplus of oil, in excess of the usual proportions, will be disclosed. Such views, it is true, have been voiced for several months, and it is a fact that at the date when the production is usually the greatest burden, the hopes of these bears were not fulfilled. Whether or not their assumptions will prove correct in the near future remains to be seen, but at this writing the ranks of those pessimistically inclined, as far as prices are concerned, have been reduced.

A canvass of the trade uncovers the belief that compound lard business thus far has been in excess of the volume which occurred to this time a year ago. The opinion has been unhesitatingly given that the total year's business will be substantially over that of last year. There is a difference of ideas, however, as to this increase; whether or not it will be sufficient to counterbalance

the smaller takings of the soap trade and the diminution in exports.

Apropos of the shipments to the other side, a season's movement of about three-quarters of a million barrels is anticipated. Some authorities are a little more optimistic than this. Foreigners just now are buying oil conservatively, with moderate quantities being absorbed for edible purposes, but the lower varieties are almost neglected. Less is heard concerning the European political situation, and it is thought that the greatest tension of this has already been felt; also that an amicable settlement is imminent, which should, in the natural course of events, result in an expansion of our foreign trade. However, with a stringent financial situation abroad, it is not likely that the wary policy of concerns on the other side will be hastily abandoned.

Home consumers of cottonseed oil are also cautious, but it is the consensus of opinion that the aggregate buying is very fair. As stated, the compound lard industry is taking the surplus from the market, and has done so practically since the commencement of the season. It is pertinent to mention at this time that as a result of the scientific process utilized by certain interests in the trade in the making of compound lard, more cottonseed oil is being used than heretofore. Well informed interests declare that, whereas a formula of 80 per cent. oil and 20 per cent. oleo-stearine was recognized, it has been altered to 90 per cent. and 10 per cent., re-

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spectively, while quite a little compound is being made, according to the information at hand, which contains no oleo-stearine.

The crude market has not presented any feature during the week, excepting possibly that more is heard concerning the larger amounts which are seemingly available in Texas. Buyers claim that their wants can be supplied there, and this has offset the independence of many of the southeastern mills, which have only sold in dribbling amounts recently, awaiting a basis of 40c. Many advices have been received by the local trade pertaining to the favorable start of the new cotton crop, soil moisture, land preparation, etc., but of course it is too early for the factors to exert influence. However, if seed offerings do not increase at the prevailing comparatively high levels, or if there is not an easement of values as planting time approaches, some interests will undoubtedly be disappointed, and will also probably modify their bearish views.

Closing prices, Saturday, March 1, 1913.—Spot, \$6.35@6.43; March, \$6.36@6.38; April, \$6.34@6.36; May, \$6.36@6.37; June, \$6.36@6.37; July, \$6.41@6.42; August, \$6.42@6.44; September, \$6.45@6.46; October, \$6.30@6.45. Futures closed at unchanged to 1 decline. Sales were: March, 700, \$6.36@6.35; May, 1,200, \$6.36@6.35; June, 200, \$6.36; July, 2,100, \$6.41@6.40; September, 100, \$6.45. Total sales, 4,300 bbls. Good off, \$6@6.28; off, \$6@6.16; reddish off, \$5.75@6.10; winter, \$6.45@6.90; summer, \$6.50@6.80; prime crude, S. E., \$5.20@5.27; prime crude, Valley, \$5.20@5.27; prime crude, Texas, \$5.20.

Closing prices, Monday, March 3, 1913.—Spot, \$6.33@6.45; March, \$6.37@6.39; April, \$6.35@6.38; May, \$6.36@6.37; June, \$6.36@6.38; July, \$6.41@6.42; August, \$6.42@6.45; September, \$6.44@6.47; October, \$6.30@6.40. Futures closed at 1 advance to 1 decline. Sales were: March, 1,100, \$6.40@6.38; May, 3,600, \$6.38@6.37; June, 100, \$6.39; July, 1,500, \$6.44@6.42. Total sales, 6,300 bbls. Good off, \$6.14@6.28; off, \$6.05@6.18; reddish off, \$5.80@6.08; winter, \$6.45@6.90; summer, \$6.50@6.80; prime crude, S. E., \$5.20@5.27.

\$6.50@6.80; prime crude, S. E., \$5.20@5.34; prime crude, Valley, \$5.20@5.27; prime crude, Texas, \$5.07.

Closing prices, Tuesday, March 4, 1913.—Spot, \$6.30@6.45; March, \$6.35@6.37; April, \$6.34@6.36; May, \$6.34@6.36; June, \$6.35@6.36; July, \$6.39@6.40; August, \$6.41@6.45; September, \$6.44@6.45; October, \$6.30@6.40. Futures closed at unchanged to 2 decline. Sales were: March, 700, \$6.36@6.35; May, 1,200, \$6.36@6.35; June, 200, \$6.36; July, 2,100, \$6.41@6.40; September, 100, \$6.45. Total sales, 4,300 bbls. Good off, \$6@6.28; off, \$6@6.16; reddish off, \$5.75@6.10; winter, \$6.45@6.90; summer, \$6.50@6.80; prime crude, S. E., \$5.20@5.27; prime crude, Valley, \$5.20@5.27; prime crude, Texas, \$5.20.

Closing prices, Wednesday, March 5, 1913.—Spot, \$6.35@6.45; March, \$6.36@6.38; April, \$6.34@6.37; May, \$6.36@6.37; June, \$6.36@6.38; July, \$6.40@6.41; August, \$6.43@6.44; September, \$6.44@6.46; October, \$6.29@6.37. Futures closed at 1 decline to 2 advance. Sales were: March, 3,400, \$6.38@6.36; May, 3,600, \$6.37@6.36; July, 2,500, \$6.42@6.40; August, 100, \$6.44; September, 300, \$6.45. Total sales, 9,900 bbls. Good off, \$6.10@6.28; off, \$6.05@6.20; reddish off, \$5.75@6.05; winter, \$6.45@6.90; summer, \$6.50@6.85; prime crude, S. E., \$5.20; prime crude, Valley, \$5.20; prime crude, Texas, \$5.07.

Closing prices, Thursday, March 6, 1913.—Spot, \$6.38@6.45; March, \$6.38@6.39; April, \$6.36@6.39; May, \$6.37@6.38; June, \$6.37@6.40; July, \$6.41@6.42; August, \$6.44@6.46; September, \$6.45@6.48; October, \$6.25@6.39. Futures closed 1 to 3 advance. Sales were: March, 3,100, \$6.40@6.35; May, 2,300, \$6.38@6.36; June, 200, \$6.38@6.37; July, 2,200, \$6.42@6.41; August, 2,600, \$6.45@6.44. Total sales, 10,400 bbls. Good off, \$6.20@6.30; off, \$6.05@6.19; reddish off, \$5.85@6.11; winter, \$6.45@6.89; summer, \$6.40@6.89; prime crude, S. E., \$5.20@5.27.

SEE PAGE 39 FOR FRIDAY'S MARKETS.

TALLOW

We solicit correspondence with renderers and shippers. Our export and domestic outlets enable us to be in the market at all times

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WILL BE PLEASED TO QUOTE PRICES ON ALL GRADES OF REFINED COTTON SEED IN BARRELS OR LOOSE IN BUYERS OR SELLERS TANK CARS, F.O.B. REFINERY

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS EXPOSITION.

Plans are being pushed for the proposed International Cottonseed Products Exposition, and these are to be presented to each of the eleven State associations and to the Inter-State Association of Cotton Seed Crushers. These are all to have meetings in the spring and it is expected that all of them will enter heartily into the enterprise for holding an exhibition at which all industries allied with the development of the cottonseed products will be represented.

Executive committees of the State associations are already considering the proposition and will appoint committees to prepare for the enterprise. It is expected that the Interstate committee will be made up of representatives from the several State associations.

Col. Jo W. Allison, chairman of the Bureau of Publicity of the Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, states that neither the place nor the time for the exposition have been determined. He said that there is a very strong sentiment for Texas and for 1915, as it is considered that many persons will be making the trip to the San Francisco World's Panama Exposition, and this will mean a large stop-over crowd to visit the cottonseed products show, no matter where it is held in the cotton country.

Col. Allison states that a remarkable interest is being shown in the project, not only by the crushers, but by all of the allied enterprises, and that the success of such an undertaking is certain to be great.

In connection with this enterprise, and in

featuring the uses of cottonseed products, there is now in course of preparation by the Bureau of Publicity a complete booklet on "The Feeding Values of Cottonseed Products," with statements of actual experiments in uses as foods and as feeds and illustrations emphasizing the statements. This is to be ready by the time of the interstate meeting, probably some time in May. It is to be a textbook on feeding, a careful direction for the use of the products for various animal rations, following out long tried methods.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS BROKERS.

The firm of Wood, Fry & Company, located at No. 60 Broadway, New York City, has recently been formed for the purpose of buying and selling cottonseed products on a strictly brokerage basis. The general partners are Fern M. Wood, Charles P. Fry, George G. Heye and Hugh H. Harrison.

Mr. Wood, who will represent the firm on the New York Produce Exchange, through a ten years' connection with one of the largest producers, refiners and dealers of cottonseed oil, is thoroughly conversant and experienced in all branches of the cottonseed oil business. Mr. Fry is a Southerner by birth, and will be actively identified with the business. He has long been associated with the best financial circles in New York City. Messrs. Heye and Harrison possess the confidence and good will of the business world, and their connection with the firm should establish it as one of the strongest cotton oil brokerage houses.

COTTONSEED OIL IN INDIA.

Cottonseed exports from India in the fiscal year 1911-12 represented a value of \$4,929,760, but these shipments are lower by 31.9 per cent. in quantity and by \$2,517,927 in value than exports for the previous year. The yield of seed from the Indian cotton crop of 1910-11 was estimated at 1,605,000 tons, and the crop of 1911-12, according to official returns, is expected to give only 1,306,000 tons. While a considerable proportion of the product is used as cattle food, it is known that a great deal is wasted—allowed to rot—by growers who perhaps are not aware of the industrial value of the seed. The expense of getting it to a shipping port or to the crushing mills explains perhaps why such a small proportion of the total output of seed reaches the local market.

Edible vegetable oil and ghee have become very dear of late in India, and to meet the demands for lower prices it is said that white mineral oil, animal fat, and other substances have been resorted to as adulterants. There is a steadily increasing sale of refined cottonseed oils, and it is believed that the pressing industry will shortly undergo considerable expansion. In fact, signs of this are already evident.

A fair demand may arise in the near future for oil-mill machinery; and as American mill equipment has already given satisfactory service in this part of India, American exporters should get a good share of whatever foreign machinery is ordered.

Watch page 48 for business chances.

PHOENIX COTTON OIL CO. MEMPHIS, TENN.

MANUFACTURERS AND REFINERS OF COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

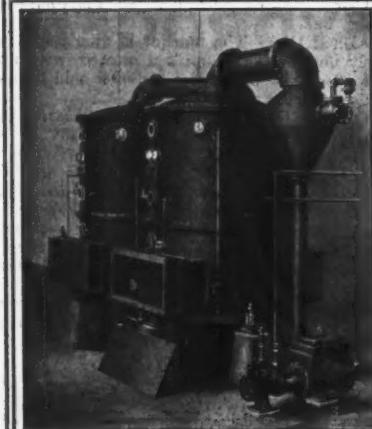
Our Brands of Refined Cottonseed Oil are the Highest Quality

"CANARY BRAND"
CHOICE BUTTER OIL
"ALBATROSS BRAND"
CHOICE SUMMER WHITE OIL
"L'OISEAU BRAND"
CHOICE WINTER WHITE OIL

"PHOENIX BRAND"
COOKING OIL
"ORIOLE BRAND"
CHOICE WINTER YELLOW
"PARROT BRAND"
PRIME WINTER YELLOW

"SPARROW BRAND"
PRIME SUMMER YELLOW
"PHEASANT BRAND"
SUMMER YELLOW
"OSTRICH BRAND"
SUMMER WHITE

Also COTTONSEED OIL STEARINE, SOAPSTOCK and BLACK GREASE
CABLE ADDRESS "PHOENIX," MEMPHIS



Are You a Progressive? Then Install

The Zaremba Patent Evaporator

For TANKWATER and GLUE

Built in all sizes from 100 to 10,000 gallons per hour

We offer, not the excellence of yesterday, but the excellence of today

THE WISE PACKER investigates and buys from
ZAREMBA COMPANY Buffalo, N. Y.

(New York Office, 708 Singer Annex)

Chicago Section

"Brevity is the soul of wit." That being the case, Woodrow's it.

Chicago board of trade memberships are quoted at \$2,200 net to the buyer.

The sufferin' movement has not, so far, affected the grain or provision markets, hence cannot be seriously considered.

There ain't a lot of difference between the packing business and — both certainly are!

What between the Sherman law and the Monroe doctrine, both seem to be productive of nothing but an awfully poor imitation of "Much Ado About Nothing."

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, March 1, 1913, averaged 11.03 cents per pound.

The loan shark is coming into his, and—according to the cards—he's going to get it good and plenty. Here's hoping that he may, bad cess to him!

Proceedings at the meetings of the County Board, according to reports thereof, seem to be a cross between an old-time primary and an eighth-rate prize fight in a barn, at 2 a. m.

While the administration has given up the prosecution of the packers, it would be well for those who were interested to keep their larynxitis well in hand until Woodrow shows his mitt.

Quite a few Democrats throughout the country feel that those sufferin'ets might have chosen some other time than inauguration day to parade themselves. Of course other persuasions may think differently.

At the last dog show this announcement appeared on a card attached to a kennel: "This bulldog for sale; thoroughly house broken. Will eat anything; very fond of children!"

You can do just as you please about this. In ten million years the sun will have cooled enough to destroy all life on the earth. It is up to you to figure on whether to move or stick.

It is worth while looking over the advertisements in The National Provisioner. The "live" ones are getting the business. Spring something on 'em. They'll respond. They've got to!

"The country"—otherwise the yap of the days gone by, and the goat—is not figured on in that light any more by "the trade." Why? He smells of gasoline and has telephone and telegraph connection right in his shack.

Hank Billhook flopped himself into a chair in one of our leading restaurants and, hanging the napkin onto his Adam's apple, bellered for the gumshoe leadpipe waiter and said unto him: "Spouse a feller c'n git sumpin' t'eat here, huh?" "Yes, sir!" replied the waiter, "but not a shave!"

"Waterloo" has nothing on "Washington." There are Waterloo bridges, hotels, cafes, restaurants, streets, stores, docks and then some. But the United States, with "Washington," has dear old Lunnon backed into the gully. Why, there's a couple of million niggers named Washington!

If more rich men would emulate T. J. Connors, retiring physically and mentally fitted to enjoy his retirement, how much better would it be for themselves and how many more opportunities would be offered others to advance! What's the use of working and worrying yourself to death when you don't have to, anyhow?

G. M. BRILL. F. A. LINDBERG. H. C. GARDNER.
BRILL & GARDNER
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

WAR NOTES.

The first volunteer body to offer its services to the country in case of war is a light horse battery organized and commanded by Colonel Martin Foss. Now take notice: Thomas Wilson, general manager of Morris & Company, was elected captain, and James Agar, general manager of the Western Packing and Provision Company, was elected lieutenant. The first regular uniform drill was at Dexter Park Pavilion last Tuesday night. It's all off with the Mexicano now!

At last—the militant packer. Now who'd a thunk that environment would have made 'em so dog-gone blood thirsty? Gosh!

It was about an hour after the seven a. m. whistle blew, and they expected to kill all day, when he was heard to growl: "Too darned many tools. I wish I had me trusty knife and steel!"

Now the question arises: Suppose they had to walk. And of course given the same number of legs each, how many more feet would the lieutenant have to put down than the captain, in a twenty-mile hike? That is, figuring on an advance, not a retreat, as in the latter instance the question would prove a mathematical problem practically insoluble.

From out of the opaqueness surrounding the chile-con-carne bushes and tamale trees, the sentry saw a figure emerge. "Halt! Who goes there?" said the sentry. "Lieutenant ——" came the answer. "Advance, lieutenant, and give the password." Loot advances and whispers in the sentry's off ear: "Bubbly Creek!" Sentry salutes and says, "Good night, Loot!" "Adios!" says Loot, showing how quick he'd picked up the Mex., and passed on merrily humming a selection from "Tango."

DAVID I. DAVIS & CO.
PACKING HOUSE EXPERTS
Manhattan Building, CHICAGO, ILL.
*Designers of Packing Plants
Cold Storage and Warehouse*

PRINTED PARCHMENT WRAPPERS
are the best advertisement for your business and you can't get anything so satisfactory as the PURITAN BRAND. Ask for samples.

THE WEST CARROLLTON PARCHMENT CO., Dayton, Ohio

CROSS, ROY & SAUNDERS
SUCCESSORS TO
ELLSWORTH & CROSS
CASH PROVISIONS FUTURES
POSTAL TELEGRAPH BUILDING
CHICAGO

Members Chicago Board of Trade

New York Representative: F. B. Cooper, Produce Exchange.

Members American Meat Packers' Ass'n

MERIT!!!

That is what makes our
SUPREME ANHYDROUS AMMONIA
 tower way above all others.

It is a product of which we are justly proud.
 Did you ever hear of anyone change after once using

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"

Drop a line for a demonstration.

Supreme Means { Less Power—Less Coal—Less Expense.
 More Refrigeration—More Satisfaction—More Efficiency.

NEW YORK

MORRIS & COMPANY

CHICAGO
U. S. YARDS

WHY SELL YOUR TANKAGE and BONE UNGROUND?

GET FULL VALUE FOR THESE PRODUCTS

A
WILLIAMS GRINDER

WILL TURN YOUR MATERIAL OUT AT ITS
HIGHEST VALUE

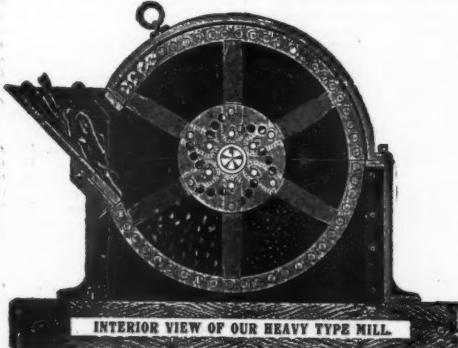
Also Grinds Shells, Cracklings, Etc., for Poultry Food

Manufactured and Licensed under 87 separate and distinct Patents

WRITE FOR BULLETIN No. 9

THE WILLIAMS PATENT CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

WORKS: 2701 No. Broadway, ST. LOUIS, MO. GENERAL SALES OFFICE: Old Colony Bldg., CHICAGO
 SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE: 347 Monadnock Bldg.



INTERIOR VIEW OF OUR HEAVY TYPE MILL.
 1,700 MACHINES NOW IN USE.

GEO. J. ROESCH, President.

JOHN NOBLE, Jr., Secretary.

CHAS HARLAN, Treasurer.

**CONSOLIDATED
 DRESSED BEEF COMPANY**

PHILADELPHIA

Dressed Beef Packers and Exporters

Beef Casings, Dried Blood, Fertilizers, Oleo Oils, Stearin, Prime Tallow and Selected Hides

Orders for Car Load Lots Solicited

Highest Prices Paid for Suet, Shop Fat, Long Fat, Hides, etc.

Stock Yards, 30th & Race Sts.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Monday, Feb. 24.	20,907	3,142	41,850	22,104
Tuesday, Feb. 25.	8,364	2,104	21,995	16,550
Wednesday, Feb. 26.	18,930	2,157	49,045	25,001
Thursday, Feb. 27.	4,271	1,485	52,502	11,943
Friday, Feb. 28.	1,007	357	13,071	6,004
Saturday, Mar. 1.	184	4	10,462	580

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Total last week.	43,683	7,246	166,599	82,492
Previous week.	40,510	7,582	157,286	82,869
Cor. week, 1912.	46,771	8,145	151,952	112,166
Cor. week, 1911.	45,920	6,470	137,136	60,794

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Monday, Feb. 24.	4,871	31	12,225	2,715
Tuesday, Feb. 25.	1,948	24	7,285	4,259
Wednesday, Feb. 26.	4,647	91	10,197	7,147
Thursday, Feb. 27.	4,079	4	12,073	6,100
Friday, Feb. 28.	2,331	48	7,366	774
Saturday, Mar. 1.	140	1	4,699	707

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Year to Mar. 1, 1913.	423,551	1,493,904	804,209
Same period, 1912.	497,069	1,727,883	1,001,225

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week ending Mar. 1, 1913.	484,000		
Previous week.		514,000	
Year ago.		527,000	
Two years ago.		447,000	
Total year to date.		4,705,000	
Same period, 1912.		5,665,000	

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week to Mar. 1, 1913.	129,100	331,400	210,700
Week ago.	134,800	339,000	209,900
Year ago.	117,600	446,500	235,500
Two years ago.	118,100	360,400	148,900

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Week ending Mar. 1, 1913:			
Armon & Co.		21,600	
Swift & Co.		13,100	
S. & S. Co.		11,500	
Morris & Co.		12,500	
Anglo-American		6,000	
Boyd-Lunham		6,400	
Hammond		6,000	
Western P. Co.		8,800	
Roberts & Oake		5,200	
Miller & Hart		2,900	
Independent P. Co.		6,900	
Brennan P. Co.		3,300	
Others		15,100	
Totals	119,900		
Previous week.	122,400		
1912.	133,000		
1911.	108,200		
Total year to date.	1,203,500		
Same period last year.	1,393,800		

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep	Lambs
This week.	\$8.25	\$8.45	\$6.10	\$8.40
Previous week.	8.30	8.36	6.00	8.60
Cor. week, 1912.	6.50	6.40	4.25	6.20
Cor. week, 1911.	6.30	7.04	4.35	5.90
Cor. week, 1910.	6.75	9.34	7.85	8.95

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.	\$8.25 @ 9.00
Fair to good steers.	7.00 @ 8.25
Common to fat heifers.	6.00 @ 7.00
Inferior killers.	5.50 @ 6.50
Canner bulls.	2.50 @ 4.00
Fair to choice vealers.	9.25 @ 10.50
Heavy calves.	8.25 @ 9.00
Feeding steers.	7.25 @ 8.00
Stockers.	6.00 @ 7.25
Medium to good beef cows.	4.25 @ 5.50
Fair to good heifers.	5.00 @ 8.00

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

LIVE STOCK.

Good to choice cows.	5.50 @ 6.75
Common to good ewers.	5.50 @ 4.25
Inferior to good lambs.	3.00 @ 3.40
Bologna bulls.	5.25 @ 6.00
Butcher bulls.	6.25 @ 7.00

HOGS.

Good to prime heavy.	\$8.50 @ 8.85
Good to prime butcher hogs.	8.50 @ 8.65
Boiled heavy packing.	8.15 @ 8.25
Fair to good heavy packing.	8.25 @ 8.40
Choice light, 170 @ 200 lbs.	6.50 @ 8.70
Plus, 110 lbs. and under.	7.25 @ 7.65
Pigs, 110 @ 140 lbs.	7.50 @ 8.25
Boars, according to weight.	3.50 @ 4.50
*Stags, according to weight.	7.50 @ 8.75

*All stags subject to 80 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Fed yearlings.	7.25 @ 7.75
Native lambs.	8.25 @ 8.50
Fed lambs.	8.25 @ 8.60
Colorado lambs.	8.40 @ 8.60
Native yearlings.	7.00 @ 7.25
Feeding lambs.	7.25 @ 8.25
Breeding ewes.	4.00 @ 5.00
Good to choice wethers.	6.00 @ 6.95
Good to choice ewes.	5.50 @ 6.50

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle	Hogs	Sheep
Year to Mar. 1, 1913.	423,551	1,493,904	804,209
Same period, 1912.	497,069	1,727,883	1,001,225

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Morris & Co.	11,500		
Anglo-American	6,000		
Boyd-Lunham	6,400		
Hammond	6,000		
Western P. Co.	8,800		
Roberts & Oake	5,200		
Miller & Hart	2,900		
Independent P. Co.	6,900		
Brennan P. Co.	3,300		
Others	15,100		

Totals.

Previous week.

1912.

1911.

Total year to date.

Same period last year.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1913.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May	\$20.25	\$20.32 1/2	\$20.20	\$20.22 1/2
July	20.10	20.12 1/2	20.00	20.02 1/2

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—

May	10.80	10.82 1/2	10.77 1/2	\$10.80
July	10.80	10.85	10.77 1/2	10.77 1/2
September	10.85	10.85	10.80	10.80

RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—

May	10.77 1/2	10.80	10.72 1/2	10.75
July	10.72 1/2	10.75	10.70	10.70
September	10.70	10.67 1/2	10.75	10.75

PORK—(Per bbl.)—

May	20.30	20.37 1/

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	13 @ 13 1/4
Good native steers.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Native steers, medium.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Heifers, good.....	11 1/4 @ 12
Cows.....	10 @ 11
Hind Quarters, choice.....	15
Fore Quarters, choice.....	10 1/2

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks.....	9 @ 10
Steer Chucks.....	11
Boneless Chucks.....	10
Medium Plates.....	7 1/4
Steer Plates.....	8
Cow Rounds.....	9 1/2
Steer Rounds.....	12
Cow Loins.....	11 1/2 @ 14 1/4
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	21 1/2 @ 22
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	32
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	27
Strip Loins.....	10
Sirloin Butts.....	14
Shoulder Clods.....	11
Rolls.....	14
Rump Butts.....	10 @ 13
Trimmings.....	7 1/4
Shank.....	5
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....	9 1/2 @ 11
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	13 1/4
Steer Ribs, Light.....	15
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	16
Loin Ends, steer, native.....	15 1/2
Loin Ends, cow.....	13 1/4
Hanging Tenderloins.....	8
Flank Steak.....	13 1/4
Hind Shanks.....	4 1/2

Beef Offal.

Brains, each.....	8
Hearts.....	7
Tongues.....	17 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	30
Ox Tails, per lb.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Brains.....	6 1/4
Kidneys, each.....	6 1/4

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	11 @ 12 1/2
Light Carcass.....	14 1/2
Good Carcass.....	15 1/2
Good Saddles.....	16 1/2
Medium Racks.....	12
Good Racks.....	14

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sweetbreads.....	62
Plucks.....	65
Heads, each.....	20 @ 25

Lamb.

Good Caul.....	13 1/2
Round Dressed Lambs.....	15
Saddles, Caul.....	16
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	9
Caul Lamb Racks.....	9
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	17
Lamb Prias, per pair.....	10
Lamb Tongues, each.....	4
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	14

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	11
Good Sheep.....	11 1/2
Medium Saddles.....	12
Good Saddles.....	13 1/2
Good Racks.....	9 1/2
Medium Racks.....	9
Mutton Legs.....	14
Mutton Loins.....	11
Mutton Stew.....	7 1/2
Sheep Tongues, each.....	2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each.....	10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	12 1/2
Pork Loins.....	13 1/2
Leaf Lard.....	11
Tenderloins.....	28
Spare Ribs.....	11 1/2
Butts.....	12 1/2
Hocks.....	8 1/2
Trimmings.....	8 1/2
Extra Lean Trimmings.....	9 1/2
Tails.....	7 1/2
Snots.....	5 1/2
Pigs' Feet.....	5 1/2
Pigs' Heads.....	5 1/2
Blade Bones.....	5
Blade Meat.....	5 1/2
Cheek Meat.....	7 1/2
Hog Livers, per lb.....	24 @ 2
Neck Bones.....	8
Skinned Shoulders.....	11 1/2
Pork Hearts.....	6
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	4
Pork Tongues.....	10 @ 11 1/2
Slip Bones.....	5
Tail Bones.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Brains.....	5
Backfat.....	10 1/2
Liams.....	13 1/2
Calas.....	12
Bellies.....	11 1/2
Shoulders.....	11 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	10
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	9 1/2

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Choice Bologna.....	12
Frankfurters.....	10 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	9
Tongue.....	12 1/2
Minced Sausage.....	12 1/2
Luncheon Sausage, cloth parafine.....	15
New England Sausage.....	15
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	15
Special Compressed Ham.....	15
Berliner Sausage.....	13 1/2
Boneless Butts in casings.....	21 1/2
Oxford Butts in casings.....	15 1/2
Polish Sausage.....	10 1/2
Garlic Sausage.....	10 1/2
Country Smoked Sausage.....	12
Farm Sausage.....	15
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	9 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link.....	10
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	8 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	13 1/2
Hams, Bologna.....	13
Jellied Roll.....	15 1/2

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (old).....	25
German Salami (new).....	22
Italian Salami.....	26 1/2
Holsteiner.....	16 1/2
Mettwurst, New.....	—
Farmer.....	18 1/2

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50.....	\$5.75
Smoked Sausage, 2-20.....	5.25
Bologna, 1-50.....	5.50
Bologna, 2-20.....	5.00
Frankfurt, 1-50.....	5.75
Frankfurt, 2-20.....	5.25

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$10.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	7.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	8.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	—
Pickled Pig's Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

Per doz. 1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$2.25
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	4.20
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	16.25
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case.....	36.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

Per doz. 2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.25
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in box.....	6.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	11.50
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in box.....	22.50
2 & 5 and 10-lb. tins.....	\$1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	15
Plate Beef.....	15.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	15
Extra Mess Beef.....	15
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	15
Rump Butts.....	21.00
Mess Pork, old.....	21.00
Clear Fat Backs.....	22.50
Family Back Pork.....	23.50
Bean Pork.....	18.00

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tcs.....	@12%
Pure lard.....	@11%
Lard, substitutes, tcs.....	@8 1/2
Lard, compound.....	@ 8 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@ 5 1/2

Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; tubes and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/2 to 1c. over tierces.	@ 5 1/2
---	---------

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	15 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.....	13 @ 14

DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/2 less.)	
Clear Belies, 14@16 avg.....	13 1/2
Clear Belies, 18@20 avg.....	12 1/2
Rib Belies, 18@20 avg.....	12 1/2
Fat Backs, 12@14 avg.....	10 1/2
Regular Plates.....	10 1/2
Clear Plates.....	10 1/4
Butts.....	9 1/2

Bacon meats, 1/2 c. to 1c. more.	
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	22

Wide, 10@12 avg., and strip, 5@6 avg.....	16
Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	17

Wide, 6@8 avg., and strip, 3@4 avg.....	17
Rib Bacon, wide, 8@12 strip, 4@6 avg.....	12

Dried Beef Sets.....	18
Dried Beef Insides.....	23 1/2

Dried Beef Knuckles.....	22 1/2
Dried Beef Outskins.....	19

Regular Rolled Hams.....	24

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, March 5.

Munday's meager run of 16,329 cattle was largely the result of the stormy and severely cold weather prevailing throughout the country the latter part of last week and the light supply was quickly cleaned up at 10@15c. advance, which, together with the strength displayed in the closing days of last week, put prices fully 25c. higher than a week ago Monday. Tuesday's run was 4,746 cattle, and trade was fully steady and a fair amount of activity was noted. Wednesday's run of cattle was estimated at 15,500, making a total of 36,000 cattle for the first three days of the week, as compared with 38,000 for the same period a week ago, and the trade ruled active and 10c. higher than Monday, thus putting values in a general way 25c. higher than a week ago. The decided strength of the market is largely the result of the very moderate receipts.

The butcher stuff market has been well sustained, showing 15@30c. advance, least improvement being on canners and cutters and bulls, the most improvement having taken place on heifers and the better grades of cow stuff. The calf trade is ruling fully steady. A well-sustained butcher stuff market with an upward tendency can be expected for some time to come.

High hog markets are always supersensitive and susceptible to the slightest influence, and whenever the "big fellows" take it into their heads to have their buyers "sit on the fence" until late in the day, it is bound to result in more or less irregularity to the trade, as has been the case for several weeks past. But the continued moderate receipts have checked their "bearish" tactics. It looks like 8c. was the turning point in the country, but zero and stormy weather in the closing days of last week doubtless also checked the receipts, and the supply has been very moderate thus far this week, Wednesday's run being estimated at 30,000, and the trade ruled active and 10@15c. higher, with the bulk selling at \$8.50@8.65, top \$8.70, and values are back to the high point of the season, with Chicago decidedly higher than the Western river markets.

The first two days of the week receipts of sheep and lambs were moderate, with prices about 10c. higher, and with receipts Wednesday estimated at 22,000 the trade opened a bit stronger, and it looks like a few choice lambs and sheep may sell a little bit higher before the close. We quote: Fat wethers, \$6.65@7c.; choice light yearlings, \$7.75@8.20; common to medium and heavy yearlings, \$7@7.50; choice lambs, \$8.50@8.85; poor to medium lambs, \$8@8.40; culls, \$7@7.50; feeding lambs, \$8@8.25; good to choice ewes, \$6.25@6.50; poor to medium ewes, \$5.50@6c.; culls, \$3.50@5c.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, March 4. Receipts of cattle here yesterday were 10,000 head, a reduction of 1,000 from each of the last three Mondays. Other markets showed bigger losses from a normal supply, and prices ruled stronger on that account. Receipts at this market during the month of February aggregated 132,000 cattle, which was a gain of 22,000 head over the same month a year ago. Since January 1 cattle receipts here show a gain of 15,000 head over the same period a year ago, while Chicago in the same time shows a loss of 99,000 head, this year from last year. The supply here today is light for Tuesday, at 6,000 head, and prices are stronger to 10c. higher. One drove of cattle brought \$9 here today, which was the top paid here last week, and bulk of the native steers bring \$8@8.60 today. There was a good run of quarantine cattle here yesterday, nearly all of it good steers, of weights from 900 pounds to 1,100 pounds, which sold at \$7.15@7.95, one drove

of 1,250 pound steers at \$8.15. During the month of February Oklahoma and Texas shipped 20,500 head of cattle to Kansas City, as compared with 11,400 same month a year ago, which partially explains the increase in receipts of cattle at Kansas City. Beet sugar mills are holding a large number of cattle, which will move to market in the next two months. Some prime hay fed Colorado steers sold here today at \$8.40, sugar mill cows here yesterday at \$6.25. Bulk of the native cows sell at \$5.75@7c.; heifers, \$6.50@7.60; bulls, \$6@6.75.

Hog receipts dropped down several thousand head from a normal supply today, only 9,000 head here. The market is 5@10c. lower, nevertheless, with one load of hogs at the top, \$8.50, packers' top at \$8.42½, bulk of sales \$8.25@8.45. A safe shipping margin continues with reference to Chicago and St. Louis hog prices, as compared with Kansas City prices, bulk here yesterday running from \$8.25@8.45; bulk in Chicago same day, \$8.50@8.60; St. Louis, \$8.60@8.70. More than 1,000 hogs were shipped from here yesterday, one-fifth of the supply.

Sheep and lambs are more than usually erratic this week, lambs selling 25@40c. higher today than at the end of last week, largely at \$8.40@8.65. Sheep are about steady with last week, wethers at \$6@6.50; ewes, \$5.75@6.25; yearlings, \$7.15@7.50; these prices for good killing stock. Receipts were heavy here yesterday, 15,000 head, but light today, 7,000 head. High prices will likely continue, though price breaks are said to be apt to come at any time.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., March 4, 1913.

February cattle receipts, 79,000 head, were just a little larger than a year ago, but the quality of the offerings is running better than at that time, owing to the greater abundance and cheapness of feed and the more favorable season for feeding operations. The market has been steadily strengthening up all along the line, and prices are higher than they have been at any time since December. Choice beefs sell up around \$8.75, and the bulk of the fair to good 1,050 to 1,350-lb. beefs sell at a range of \$7.85@8.35 with very little below \$7.50. In fact, feeder buyers are still keen competitors for anything selling around \$8 and under. Cows and heifers have also developed a good deal of strength, and practically all grades of "she" stock are selling at the highest prices of the season. Choice heifers sold up to \$7.90 today, and the big bulk of the fair to good butcher and beef stock is going at \$6@6.85, with canners and cutters at \$4.50@5.50. Veal calves have been in moderate supply, active request and quotably strong at \$6.25@9.25, and there has been a broad outlet and a strong market right along for bulls, stags, etc., at \$5.25@6.50.

Hog receipts for February were 254,000 head, or about 105,000 short of last February's record-breaker. Weights average around 229 lbs., or about 7 lbs. heavier than at this time last year. With 12,500 hogs here today the market was 5@10c. lower. Tops brought \$8.30 as against \$8.25 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$8.20@8.25 as against \$8.15@8.25 a week ago.

Sheep and lambs are still being marketed freely, and February receipts were 193,000, or nearly 30,000 more than a year ago, and the heaviest February supply on record. Fair to choice lambs are selling at \$8@8.90; yearlings, \$6.75@7.75; wethers, \$6@6.75, and ewes, \$5.75@6.25.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., March 5.

Cattle receipts, 16,000 head, including 5,500 head of Southerns, for the week ending today. There has been a generous supply of choice steers this week, and prices have been

generally about 25c. higher than last week's close. A good majority of the offerings cleared the \$8 mark. The market on the native side has generally been active and clearance good. The quotations are as follows: Choice to prime steers, \$8.50@9c.; good to choice, \$8@8.50; medium to good, \$7@8c.; common and light weights, \$5@6.75; choice to prime yearlings, \$7.75@8.50; good to choice, \$7@7.75; fair to good, \$6.50@7c.; choice heifers, \$7.50@8.00; good to choice, \$6.25@7.50; fancy cows, \$6.25@8c.; good to choice, \$5.25@6.25; medium grades, \$4.65@5c.; canners and cutters, \$4@4.65; fancy bulls, \$5.75@6.50; good bulls, \$5.25@5.75; sausage bulls, \$4.25@5c.; calves of all kinds, \$9.50@10c.; choice vealers, \$10@10.75.

Texas again contributed a good share of the receipts on the Southern side. Texas and Oklahoma steers are quoted today at 25c. higher than last week. The quotations are as follows: Choice Oklahoma and Texas steers, \$7.50@8.25; good to choice, \$6.25@7.50; medium to good, \$6.25@7c.; medium to good grass steers, \$5@7.25; medium to good cows, \$4.75@7.75; good to choice, \$5.50@6.50; canners and cutters, \$4@4.60; bulls, \$3.25@5c.

The receipts of hogs for the week amounted to approximately 51,500 head. From the close of last week until Monday of this week prices advanced, and on Monday the market was quoted at 20c. over last week's close, \$8.75 having been paid for some prime butcher hogs. Since Monday values declined somewhat. Yesterday trading was uneven and ruled 10@15c. lower than Monday. However, today this loss has been regained, and the market is now quoted at 15@20c. higher than yesterday's prices. Quality has been good. Eastern shippers are still buying a good many of the choice and prime grades. Clearance has been good. The following are the quotations: Mixed and butchers, \$8.60@8.75; good heavy, \$8.60@8.70; rough, \$7.90@8.25; lights, \$8.60@8.75; pigs, \$6.50@8.60.

Of the 14,500 head of sheep which arrived this week, Colorado lambs made up the majority of the offerings. On last Thursday a slight drop in prices occurred; since that time prices have ruled about 25c. higher than the opening, and today the market is quoted at about 10c. higher than a week ago. The top on lambs for the week was made today, when a string of Colorados brought \$8.80. Sheep are ruling stronger; \$6.35 was paid today for ewes. The following are the quotations: Choice to prime native and Colorado lambs, \$8.50@8.80; medium to good, \$7@8.50; muttons, \$5.50@6.75; yearlings, \$7@7.85; culs and bucks, \$3@4.75.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending March 1, 1913:

CATTLE.

Chicago	25,638
Kansas City	19,081
Omaha	13,024
East St. Louis	13,464
St. Joseph	8,481
Cudahy	443
Sioux City	3,678
New York and Jersey City	11,221
Philadelphia	4,848
Pittsburgh	2,556
Denver	1,144

HOGS.

Chicago	112,754
Kansas City	39,679
Omaha	33,519
East St. Louis	47,456
St. Joseph	33,556
Cudahy	7,542
Sioux City	20,752
Ottumwa	11,556
Cedar Rapids	10,093
New York and Jersey City	31,283
Philadelphia	3,739
Pittsburgh	8,942
Denver	5,464

SHIFES.

Chicago	60,691
Kansas City	34,006
Omaha	30,388
East St. Louis	11,531
St. Joseph	32,872
Cudahy	185
Sioux City	3,755
New York and Jersey City	20,460
Philadelphia	12,265
Pittsburgh	2,922
Denver	3,286

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, March 7.—Market firm; Western steam, \$11.12½; Middle West, \$10.95@11; city steam, 10½¢; refined, Continent, \$11.55; South American, \$12.05; Brazil, kegs, \$13.05; compound, 7¾@8½c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, March 7.—Sesame oil, fabrique, — fr.; edible, 96 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 102 fr.; edible, 114½ fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 71½ fr.; edible, 95 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, March 7.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, —; pork, prime mess, —; shoulders, square, 57s. 6d.; New York, 54s. 6d.; picnic, 48s.; hams, long, 74s.; American cut, 67s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 67s.; long clear, 69s.; short backs, 61s.; bellies, clear, 66s. 6d. Lard, spot prime, 55s. American refined in pails, 57s. 9d.; 28-lb. blocks, 55s. 9d. Lard (Hamburg), 55 marks. Tallow, prime city, 33s. 9d.; choice 37s. Turpentine, 31s. 9d. Rosin, common, 16s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 63s. Tallow, Australian (London), 33s. 3d.@39s. 9d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Prices again advanced to new high levels, due to the further strength in hogs.

Stearine.

The market was quoted steady at unchanged prices.

Tallow.

The market was dull and steady, with prime city unchanged at 6¼c.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was firmer, with further demand due to the strength of lard.

Market closed steady, with freer offerings on the upturn. Sales, 24,300 bbls. Spot oil, \$6.38@6.42; cattle, southeast, \$5.27. Closing quotations on futures: March, \$6.38@6.39; April, \$6.38@6.40; May, \$6.40@6.41; June, \$6.41@6.42; July, \$6.44@6.45; August, \$6.48@6.49; October, \$6.48@6.50; good off oil, \$6.20@6.30; off oil, \$6.10@6.19; red off oil, \$5.95@6.10; winter oil, \$6.45@7; summer white, \$6.50@7.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, March 7.—Hog market 15c. higher. Bulk of prices, \$8.20@8.85; light, \$8.60@8.95; mixed, \$8.50@8.90; heavy, \$8.35@8.85; rough heavy, \$8.35@8.50; Yorkers, \$8.85@8.95; pigs, \$6.85@8.70. Cattle market slow. Beeves, \$7.25@9.30; cows and heifers, \$3.60@8; Texas steers, \$5.50@6.50; stockers and feeders, \$6.25@8.25. Westerns, \$6.60@8. Sheep market steady to 10c. higher; natives, \$5.75@7; Westerns, \$6@7.15; yearlings, \$7@8.30; lambs, \$7.75@8; Westerns, \$7.80@9.

Sioux City, March 7.—Hogs higher, at \$8.30@8.45.

St. Louis, March 7.—Hogs higher, at \$8.70@9.05.

Cleveland, March 7.—Hogs higher, at \$9.15@9.30.

Buffalo, March 7.—Hogs opened higher, with 3,200 on sale; prices, \$9.20@9.30.

Kansas City, March 7.—Hogs higher, at \$7.85@8.70.

St. Joseph, March 7.—Hogs higher, at \$8.25@8.60.

St. Paul, March 7.—Hogs higher, at \$8.45@8.60.

Louisville, March 7.—Hogs higher, at \$9.15@9.30.

South Omaha, March 7.—Hogs higher, at \$8.35@8.55.

Indianapolis, March 7.—Hogs higher, at \$8.90@9.05.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MARCH 1, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	14,000	10,402	1,500
Kansas City	700	542	
Omaha	100	4,066	800
St. Louis	650	4,600	
St. Joseph	100	2,300	
Sioux City	200	4,000	100
St. Paul	200	1,100	6,500
Oklahoma City		100	
Fort Worth	500	200	
Milwaukee	4,537		
Denver	400	100	800
Louisville		1,238	
Indianapolis	300	2,000	
Pittsburgh		1,800	
Cincinnati	92	2,428	261
Buffalo	150	4,000	2,400
Cleveland	40	1,000	800
New York	1,323	2,503	1,800

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	17,000	34,425	20,000
Kansas City	9,000	5,207	15,000
Omaha	4,500	4,176	1,100
St. Louis	3,000	8,500	2,700
St. Joseph	2,000	4,500	5,000
Sioux City	1,800	2,000	200
St. Paul	2,800	3,000	1,300
Oklahoma City	1,000	500	
Fort Worth	3,000	1,000	1,000
Milwaukee	25	670	
Denver	1,800	500	2,600
Louisville		3,424	
Wichita		544	
Indianapolis	300	1,900	
Pittsburgh	2,000	5,000	4,500
Cincinnati	1,752	3,812	223
Cleveland	600	3,000	2,000
Buffalo	2,300	11,500	15,000
New York	3,656	9,067	6,238

TUESDAY, MARCH 4, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	5,000	23,919	17,000
Kansas City	7,000	9,700	6,000
Omaha	5,200	11,867	7,400
St. Louis	5,000	11,500	3,000
St. Joseph	1,900	5,600	3,000
Sioux City	1,400	4,500	1,800
St. Paul	2,400	4,200	400
Oklahoma City	400	600	
Fort Worth	2,000	4,200	400
Milwaukee	2,523		
Denver	400	1,300	300
Louisville	50	427	
Detroit		200	
Wichita		641	
Indianapolis	850	5,000	
Pittsburgh		3,000	1,500
Cincinnati		2,903	
Cleveland	40	1,200	600
Buffalo	300	7,500	3,000
New York	602	5,975	1,381

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	18,000	23,728	20,000
Kansas City	6,000	8,199	9,000
Omaha	4,500	11,115	3,500
St. Louis	2,500	8,000	4,000
St. Joseph	2,000	2,500	3,500
Sioux City	1,200	4,500	700
St. Paul	1,900	4,000	1,100
Oklahoma City	500	1,200	
Fort Worth	3,000	1,500	
Milwaukee	25	4,974	
Denver	500	800	1,100
Louisville		1,576	
Detroit		500	
Wichita		1,006	
Indianapolis	1,250	4,000	
Pittsburgh		1,500	1,500
Cincinnati	471	2,347	498
Cleveland	60	2,000	1,000
Buffalo	50	1,600	1,200
New York	2,223	3,622	5,519

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1913.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,500	21,000	18,000
Kansas City	4,000	7,000	7,000
Omaha		9,000	

St. Louis	1,500	7,500	1,800
St. Joseph		6,100	
Sioux City		4,500	
St. Paul		2,200	
Milwaukee		1,495	
Louisville		1,570	
Detroit		3,500	
Cudahy		800	
Wichita		1,072	
Indianapolis		4,000	
Cincinnati	162	2,494	
Cleveland		1,000	
Buffalo		2,800	3,000
New York	1,146	4,079	3,613

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1913.

Chicago	1,500	12,000	8,000
Kansas City	1,000	4,000	5,000
Omaha	800	10,000	13,800
St. Louis	650	5,500	1,600
St. Joseph	500	4,000	
Sioux City	500	5,000	300
Fort Worth	1,700	1,200	600
St. Paul	1,300	5,300	600
Oklahoma City	400	500	

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Chicago.	Cattle.*	Hogs.	Sheep.*
S. & S. Co.	3,101	11,500	4,966
Armour & Co.	2,594	21,600	10,339
Swift & Co.	3,326	13,100	10,352
Morris & Co.	2,142	12,500	5,192
Hammond	1,410	6,600	2,327
Libby, McNeill & Libby	359	.....	.....
B. Balling, 7 cattle; Blount, 40 cattle and 377 hogs; Calahan, 1 cattle; Campbell Bros. Co., 4 cattle; Independent Packing Co., 699 cattle; S. Kraus, 98 cattle; Lower, 19 hogs; Morrell, 89 cattle; New York Butchers, 41 cattle; M. Rice, 966 hogs; J. B. Sims, 112 cattle and 241 hogs; United Dressed Beef Co., 504 cattle.			

Omaha.

Chicago.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,433	6,246	4,456
Swift & Co.	3,515	9,679	9,383
Cudahy Packing Co.	3,756	11,458	7,613
Armour & Co.	2,891	10,027	7,790
Swartz & Co.	2,314	.....	.....
J. W. Murphy	13,033	.....	.....
Morrell, 153 cattle; Lincoln Packing Co., 153 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 32 cattle; Sinclair Packing Co., 174 cattle.			

St. Louis.

Chicago.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,455	5,284	1,607
Swift & Co.	2,058	5,033	3,196
Armour & Co.	2,191	6,482	2,276
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,551	770	524
Independent Packing Co.	587	.....	.....
East Side Packing Co.	237	2,467	.....
Belz Packing Co.	.....	1,072	.....
Hill Packing Co.	.....	1,093	.....
Carondelet Packing Co.	.....	306	.....
West End Packing Co.	.....	65	.....
Krey Packing Co.	11	168	.....

Sioux City.

Chicago.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	2,800	13,455	9,918
Morris & Co.	1,650	5,565	2,721
Hammond Packing Co.	1,575	8,882	4,716
United Dressed Beef Co.	333	cattle; New York Butchers, 18 cattle; St. Louis Dressed Beef Co., 35 cattle.	

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MARCH 3, 1913.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY

when building your new plant or remodeling your old one. Complete Packing Plants designed and built. Old Plants overhauled, enlarged or redesigned. Highest economy in output secured. Write us.

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Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS WITH SHOP BUTCHERS

Some Points About "The New Way" to Get Business

By a Veteran Retailer.

The gospel of "strictly cash business" is gaining converts weekly in the retail meat trade, as well as in other retail trades. Sometimes this modern creed has added to it the "no delivery" feature, which is adapted to some localities if not all, and helps to save expense which can be taken off the price of goods to the customer. Then again there is the highly commendable resolve to say "get thee behind me, Satan" to the trading stamp tempter, and to "cut out" all stamp and premium fakes—for they are nothing but fakes, after all!

An enterprising Western dealer who became a convert to the modern way of doing business got out a "flyer" quoting the very attractive prices that he could afford to sell for since he had done away with credits, delivery expense and trading stamps, and this is what he said in opening:

On Saturday, February 1, 1913, we begin selling goods "the new way"—no credit, no delivery, no stamps, which means a saving of 10c to 25c. on every dollar you spend with us.

We have eliminated the unnecessary expense attached to the old way of selling, namely, fancy delivery, trading stamps, premiums, some one else's bad accounts, for all these unnecessary accommodations are charged up to you whether you carry goods home or have them delivered and charged. Every article in our store has a price ticket on it and for goods of quality we are in a position to sell you cheaper than any store in this locality.

Besides this, he got out a letter to his customers in which he told them of some reasons for trading with him. This is what he said:

Dear Madam:

Money is a commodity of exchange. It's mighty hard to get sometimes and it frequently does not go very far. Rather a strange proposition.

How you get yours, is really no concern of mine. What interests me most is, what are you getting with it? Are you securing full measure of value in exchange for this hard earned medium?

And right here I want to tell you about my Grocery. You know where it is, no doubt. You may pass it every day. Perhaps you trade here occasionally, but you are not a regular customer, and you can't tell me why.

This store has never done much tooting. I do not like noise. Action and service are very much more impressive to me. It has, however, grown every year, and I feel there is a very good reason for it.

When a customer opens her pocketbook and spends a dollar here she gets a heaping hundred cents' worth of merchandise value. She gets goods she can be proud of because they are standard—the best products of reputable factories. In short she gets—QUALITY.

More than this she gets courteous treatment—just the same attention and as much of it—no matter who she is—as the wife of the governor of the State would expect to receive. That's my way.

You are very cordially invited to come in when you can and see what comprises the stock of this growing grocery. You'll be interested I know, and somehow I feel that your visit will prove of profit to both of us.

—New England Grocer.

This sort of dealer will get ahead. His customers are likely to appreciate what he is doing for them, and to reciprocate by bringing him new trade as well as better paying trade. The sooner all retailers get into line with this "no credit" fellow the better off they will be, and the less complaints will come from consumers about the high cost of living.

PRICES THEN AND NOW.

The Christian Herald, in a recent issue, commented on the nearly universal complaint these days about the high cost of living. In the same column it reprinted from another source some prices to illustrate the cost of living in 1872, only a few years after the Civil War, which show that prices were higher then than now.

One item gives three tons of coal at \$48; a barrel of flour cost \$16.25; two bushels of potatoes \$5.50. In the same month of the year 1872 \$5.50 was paid for one pair of shoes and \$4 for a felt hat, presumably a soft hat similar to the pattern familiar today. One suit, not all wool, of clothes cost \$35. One quarter, and a fore-quarter at that, of beef weighing 150 pounds, at fourteen cents per pound, cost \$21; pork, twelve cents per pound. The items above enumerated total \$156.25, for there were 150 pounds of beef and 175 pounds of pork.

Today three tons of coal would cost \$24; but this is not a fair comparison, because of the scarcity and the unusually high prices, even for this season, of coal. But one barrel of flour today would cost about \$6 or \$6.25; two bushels of potatoes would cost about \$1.50 or \$1.60; a forequarter of beef about the same price, twelve cents a pound; the same quantity of pork would cost about nine cents per pound; a pair of shoes, and better ones, could be purchased today for \$4; a felt hat, or a soft hat today could be purchased for from \$2.25 to \$3, and undoubtedly a much better one than the soft hat of 1872. Probably the clothes mentioned above were made of cotton warp, with wool filling, and certainly a suit of ready-made clothing of similar material would not cost more than \$25.

These are actual figures, and they can be verified by retailers and consumers everywhere, by referring to old bills. Whatever may have been the cost of living in the inflated period of the past, it is undoubtedly too high now, and it is high not because the commodities which represent the necessities of life in the form of food are high, but because of the general extravagance and reckless demands for unnecessary luxuries and a higher standard of living, which would be all right did it not outstrip in its mad gallop the resources which must be depended upon to answer the demands. In other words, the argument resolves itself into the old proposition—the people are themselves to blame.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

The butcher shop of J. Magendis at New Orleans, La., has been destroyed by fire.

J. Hatem, a butcher at 152 Essex street, New York City, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with \$1,592 liabilities and assets, \$1,209.

Bonner & Wallace have purchased the Medina meat market at Oswego, N. Y.

A. C. Fedderson has purchased the Handy Meat market at Davenport, Ia.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against A. H. Woska, a butcher at Yonkers, N. Y.

E. M. Snyder has purchased the Smith & Coburn meat market at Kingwood, W. Va.

I. Luttmann will engage in the meat business at Dayton, O.

J. Miller has sold his meat market at Eatontown, N. J., to W. Tuttle.

F. Brown has sold his interest in the Brown Brothers meat market at Janesville, Wis., to G. Nichols.

Hepler & McClay will open a meat market at Ottawa, Kan.

Judge Hand has dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed on January 20 against F. B. Kohlhipp, a butcher at 1163 Madison avenue, New York City.

Steiner Brothers will open another meat market at Butler, Pa.

Roth & Company, of Allentown, Pa., will open a branch store at Reading, Pa.

James Butler, Inc., will open a meat department in his store at White Plains, N. Y.

Charles Johnson's meat market at Elizabethtown, Ky., has been destroyed by fire.

N. J. Kranz will build a butcher shop at Goodwin; Mail Avon, Ia.

Mr. Nelen bought the interest of Mr. Tollefson in the firm of Tollefson & Nelson meat market at Nevada, Ia.

J. F. Spittler, of Aberdeen, S. D., bought the Palace Meat Market at Webster City, Ia., from Hughes & Son.

Wade & Barker have dissolved partnership at Welcome, Minn.

Ernest Winter bought the market owned by Snyder & Roberts at Brooklyn, Wis.

Archie Calhoun bought the Vicker's Meat Market at Chetek, Wis.

The New York Dressed Beef Company's store at White Plains, N. Y., has been destroyed by fire.

W. M. Grider and G. M. Ross, meat dealers at Huntsville, Ala., have dissolved partnership. Mr. Ross will continue the business.

T. Jackson will open a new meat market at Temple, Tex.

J. Jordon will engage in the meat business at Allentown, Pa.

A. Steiber has sold his meat market at Monhegan, N. D., to Law & Babekuhl.

John Erhardt, Jr., of Linn, Kan., has engaged in the meat business at Barnes, Kan.

W. Parker has engaged in the meat business at Pensacola, Kan.

Amzi Mathews has purchased an interest in the meat business of Ernest Buckles at Mount City, Kan.

Hinton & Lake have moved the City Meat Market to a new location in the Livensberger building at Hydro, Okla.

J. J. Erhard has engaged in the meat business at Irving, Okla.

Frank Miller has succeeded to the entire ownership of the City Meat Market at Okemah, Okla., buying out his partner, Peter Fears.

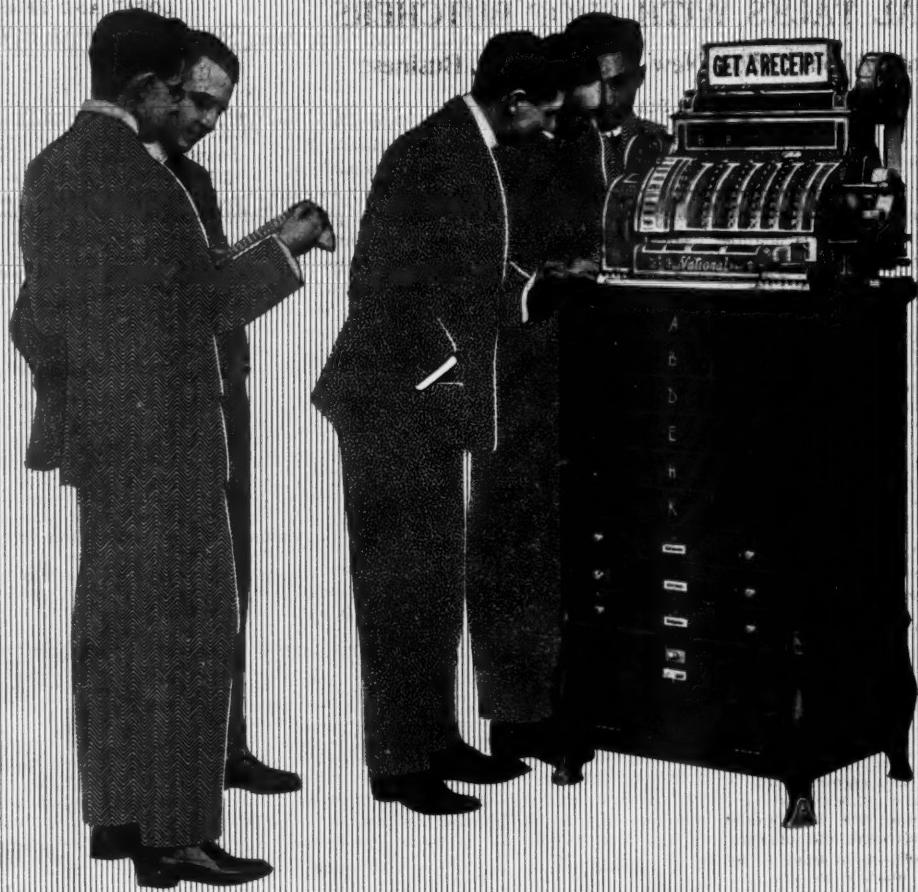
M. R. Tucker has purchased the City Meat Market at Mullinville, Kan., of E. F. Aldrich.

The Kennewick Meat Company at Kennewick, Wash., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Mr. Gregory has opened up the Central Meat Market at Oakesdale, Wash.

(Continued on page 42.)

Retail Sales



Who Has the Best Day's Record

WHEN clerks become interested in knowing who has sold the most goods, you have furnished the best incentive for increased sales.

In addition to safeguarding every transaction, the National Cash Register gives a complete record of the work of each clerk. He knows that he positively receives credit for all the work he does.

This encourages industry, carefulness and cultivates a friendly rivalry to sell more goods and increase your trade.

Investigate what a National Cash Register built for your size of store will do.

The National Cash Register Company, Dayton, Ohio

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

(Continued from page 40.)

H. B. Davidson has succeeded to the meat business of Davidson Brothers at Bellevue, Mich.

The meat market of Otto Schultz, at Orlean, Mich., has been destroyed by fire.

L. G. Harris has sold out his butcher shop at Rosalie, Neb.

Bush & Bush have opened up a new butcher shop at Oak, Neb.

George P. Smith has sold a half interest in his meat market at North Platte, Neb., to H. J. Gaunt.

Ryan & May have engaged in the meat business at Marquette, Neb.

Walter Bowman has succeeded to the business of the Johnson meat market at Uehling, Neb.

T. Van Winkle has purchased the Higgins meat business at Elk Creek, Neb.

Arthur Watson has succeeded to the meat business of Watson & Watson at Kearney, Neb.

The meat market of J. J. Cairney at Morris, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

The butcher shop of A. Mathiason at Mayville, N. D., has been destroyed by fire, which also took neighboring buildings.

The meat market of Jacob Shorn at Mankato, Minn., has been destroyed by fire.

H. A. Enter has suffered a fire loss of \$3,000 in his market at White Lake, S. D.

H. N. Beach is erecting a fish market at Waterville, Minn.

The Beever meat market at Bottineau, N. D., has been destroyed by fire.

The meat market of M. S. Bean & Sons at Billings, Mont., has been destroyed by fire.

The Collins meat market at Sturgis, S. D., has been practically destroyed by fire. Loss \$2,000, partly insured.

The Sell-Rite Provision Company, of Cleveland, O., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000.

ANNUAL ROHE EMPLOYEES BALL.

The annual entertainment and ball of the Rohe & Brother Employees Sick Benefit Society was held last Saturday evening at Maennerchor Hall, in East Fifty-sixth street. As is usual at this popular event, the hall was filled, and there was a jolly time from beginning to end. Messrs. Charles, Albert and William Rohe were on hand to assist the employees' committees in making everybody welcome. William Albert Gillespie, of Liverpool, England, was a guest of honor. President Emil Kaefer led the grand march. The committees managing the event were as follows:

Floor managers—Albert Rohe, Oswald Rohe. Floor directors—Chas. Busch, William Rohe, Thomas Webb.

Floor Committee—Wilhelm Gloss, chairman; Heinrich Spengler, Fritz Reng, Charles Finck, Franz Stronk, John Squires, Johann Achatz, John Pfeffermann, J. Loewenstein.

Arrangements Committee—Anton Bopp, chairman; Caspar Lorey, treasurer; Charles Meyer, secretary; Philip Eckert, Otto Achatz, Charles Schleicher, George Amsler, Daniel Nagy, Joseph Sutter.

The officers of the Employee's Society are: Emil Kaefer, president; Michael Feustel, vice-president; Joseph A. Hug, secretary; George Liedel, treasurer; Albrecht Spitz, financial secretary; John Goller, sergeant-at-arms; Jacob Fowler, Ferdinand Scharnikow, Louis Weick, trustees.

J-M INSULATING MATERIALS

J-M Pure Cork Sheets J-M Mineral Wool
 J-M Impregnated Cork Boards J-M Granulated Cork
 J-M Rock Wool Insulating Cork Blocks J-M Hair Felt
 J-M Waterproofed Indurated Fibre Boards, Etc.
 Write us as to your requirements.

H. W. JOHNS-MANVILLE CO.
 NEW YORK AND EVERY LARGE CITY

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

New York Section

A. T. Hunnewell, of Swift & Company, Boston, was in New York this week.

Allen Fox will continue the poultry business of the late Abraham Fox in Washington Market.

A dressed poultry brokerage business has been opened in West Washington Market by I. H. Marks.

Swift & Company sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending March 1, 1913, averaged 11.30 cents per pound.

Charles A. Sterne, head of the brokerage firm of Sterne & Son Company, Chicago, was in New York this week en route home after several weeks' visit to Florida. The trip was taken chiefly for the benefit of the health of Mrs. Sterne.

The members of the New York Poultry & Game Trade Association held a beefsteak supper at Reisenweber's last Tuesday night, at which about one hundred were present. Harrie Dowie was toastmaster and Attorney Francis E. Winslow was the principal speaker.

The United States navy supply ship Culgoa, which went aground in the harbor last December with 196,000 pounds of fresh beef aboard, turned over the meat to the federal inspectors at Jersey City this week and had it destroyed. Water had entered the vessel's hold and spoiled the meat.

A farewell dinner was given last Friday evening to Edward Kohn, retiring general manager of the Jos. Stern & Sons' Company, by his associates on the company's staff. A silver loving cup was presented to Mr. Kohn and several speeches were made expressive of the regret of the staff at losing him. Mr. Kohn will embark in business for himself.

The employees of Richard Webber's Harlem Packing House, with the Tremont and Mt. Vernon branches, held their annual theater party at the Grand Opera House on Wednesday evening last. Richard and William Webber were present and had as a guest Treasurer Irving Blumenthal of the United Dressed Beef Company. There was a supper afterward, and dancing at a nearby restaurant.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending March 1, 1913, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 4,072 lbs.; Brooklyn, 10,363 lbs.; Queens, 155 lbs.; total, 14,500 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 3,005 lbs.; Brooklyn, 146 lbs.; total, 3,151 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 3,526 lbs.; Brooklyn, 672 lbs.; total, 4,198 lbs.

A salesman for a West Washington Market concern was fined \$200 in Special Sessions this week for having spoiled meat in his possession. The sooner dealers learn that it is wise to get rid of "off" stuff promptly, the better for them and their reputation.

It is very often impossible to keep the coolers clear of such stock, but it is best to clean it out promptly and avoid trouble. And don't sell it to unscrupulous persons who might use it for food, either. No chances; denature it at once.

A retail butcher of no particular reputation who has been acting as stool-pigeon for a sensational newspaper, and who was caught on his way to Jersey City with unwholesome meat in his possession, was convicted in Special Sessions last week for having bad meat in his possession with intent to offer it for sale. The newspaper failed to make the capital it intended out of the case, and made strenuous but unsuccessful efforts to get itself hauled up for contempt of court in the hope of securing more free advertising. Its methods did not meet with much encouragement.

The possibility of a sudden cutting off of the Sunday afternoon delicatessen supply loomed up this week when Judge O'Sullivan, in General Sessions, sustained the lower court in finding illegal the selling of such goods on Sunday afternoon. The decision was handed down in the case of Philip Friedman, a delicatessen store keeper, of No. 527 Columbus avenue, who had been found guilty by City Magistrate Murphy of violating the Sunday closing law by selling food on the afternoon of November 17. Judge O'Sullivan held that the keeper of a delicatessen store is not a caterer and therefore not entitled to keep his store open after 10 o'clock Sunday morning. To do so, he held, constituted a violation of Section 2,147 of the Penal Code.

As reported in The National Provisioner, Armour interests have bought the old Halstead plant at Jersey City. The sale was closed on Saturday, when Armour interests purchased from the Halstead Bondholders, Incorporated, the plant formerly owned by the Halstead Packing Company. The property consists of a six-story brick manufacturing building erected on the block bounded by Eighteenth, Monmouth, Seventeenth and Coles streets, also the stable buildings located on a plot 100 x 125 feet in the northwest corner of Jersey avenue and Sixteenth street. The price paid for the property could not be ascertained. The buyer, however, gave back a purchase money mortgage for \$120,000, payable \$30,000 in each year, commencing on March 1, 1914, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. The sale also included all the boilers, engines, machines, ice machines and fixtures.

CITY FAT REGULATIONS.

The New York City Board of Health this week made public additional regulations concerning the storing and rendering of fats. Under this regulation the keeping of offensive fats, trimmings and bones is prohibited within the city, and the shipping or bringing into the city of green fresh bones or fats is prohibited after May 1, except such fats as are to be used entirely for edible purposes, and even for these a permit must be secured.

The resolution of the board follows:

Whereas, The storing of "shop" fat or trimmings of meat or bones in butcher shops, markets, restaurants or hotels is liable to cause a nuisance, and

Whereas, Carting of shop fat and such bones in the city is the cause of a nuisance, and

Whereas, The rendering of shop fat and bones in the built-up portions of the city is the cause of a nuisance, and

Whereas, This board, recognizing the obligations of the city to dispose of, as far as it is possible, the offensive waste materials of the city, within the limits of the

HEARN

West Fourteenth St., New York.

**NO MEATS
GROCERIES
LIQUORS** **BUT EVERYTHING
IN
DRY GOODS.**

city, is of the opinion that the bringing into the city of materials which are themselves offensive or which are the cause of nuisance in the subsequent preparation or manufacture, should be forbidden, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the keeping of offensive fats, trimmings of meat, and bones in butcher shops or markets, restaurants or hotels is hereby prohibited and on and after May 1, 1913, the bringing into the city of New York of the following materials is prohibited:

Green (fresh) bones,

Fat,

—except that such fats as are wholly and exclusively used for the preparation of edible products may, under a permit of this board and subject to its rules and regulations be brought into the city for the purposes mentioned. The prohibition herein contained shall not apply to dry and inoffensive bones brought into the city for the purpose of manufacture.

TO BAR ROTTEN MEAT.
New York City health authorities, in their revision of the city's sanitary code which has been under way for a year or more, have taken steps to prevent the keeping of unwholesome meat or food products in storage in the city. Many dealers find themselves with unsalable stuff on hand, and do not always get rid of it at once. Under the new regulation they are liable to prosecution as having offered unwholesome food for sale if any such stuff is found on their premises. This will tend to cause them to get rid of bad meats or other food products as soon as they get in such condition.

The rule adopted last week reads:

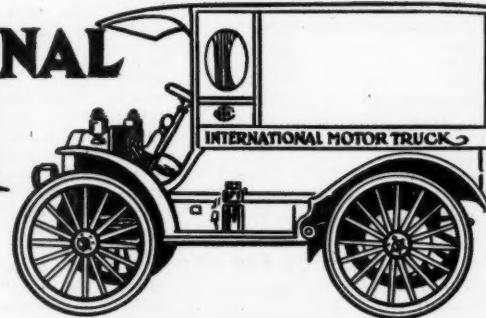
Resolved, That section 42 of the Sanitary Code be and the same is hereby amended so

as to read as follows:

Section 42. No meat, vegetables or milk, not being then healthy, fresh, sound, wholesome or safe for human food or the meat of any animal that died by disease or accident, shall be brought into the city of New York or held, kept, offered for sale or sold as such food anywhere in said city; nor shall any such food, substance or articles be kept or stored therein. The term "meat" as herein used shall include fish, birds, eggs and fowl; the term "vegetables" shall include any product, substance or article used as and for human food other than milk or meat; the term "not sound" shall include any vegetable that is wormy and all wormy vegetables, when used or intended for use as herein mentioned, are prohibited. For the purpose of this section, any meat, vegetables or milk in possession of, or held, kept or offered for sale by, a dealer in food, shall prima facie be deemed to be held, kept, and offered for sale as human food.

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That
**INTERNATIONAL
MOTOR
TRUCK**
?



Afford it? Of course, you can! In fact you can't afford to be without it. You can't afford to lose the extra business that an INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCK would bring you.

With proper care—such care as you can easily learn to give it—the INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCK costs no more to keep than a horse and wagon, but it will do over twice as much work. An INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCK will enable you to serve a larger number of customers; to serve them more promptly and better than you can with a horse and wagon.

It is a good advertisement for you, for it shows that you are a progressive merchant. It never gets tired or sick as a horse does, but is ready at all times to meet the demands of your business and will work day and night if you wish.

Write us for catalog and literature showing pictures of INTERNATIONAL MOTOR TRUCKS now being used by successful merchants. Ask us for any information you wish on the subject of motor delivery. We will gladly help you solve your delivery problem in the right way.

Address your letter to the

International Harvester Company of America
(Incorporated)

519 Harvester Building

CHICAGO, U. S. A.

March 8, 1913.

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$7.75@9.00
Poor to fair native steers.....	5.75@7.65
Oxen and stags.....	4.50@7.75
Good to choice native steers, one year ago.....	6.75@8.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, common to prime, per 100 lbs.....	9.00@12.00
Live calves, culs, per 100 lbs.....	@ 7.50
Live calves, barnyard.....	@ 6.00
Live veal calves, coarse Westerns, per 100 lbs.....	@ 5.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good, per 100 lbs.....	9.25@ 9.30
Live lambs, yearlings.....	@ 7.50
Live lambs, culs.....	@ 5.00
Live sheep, medium, per 100 lbs.....	@ 6.00
Live sheep, culs, per 100 lbs.....	@ 4.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@ 9.35
Hogs, medium.....	@ 9.40
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@ 9.50
Pigs.....	@ 9.65
Rough.....	8.35@ 8.70

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy.....	13 @13%
Choice native light.....	12 1/2 @12 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy.....	12 1/2 @13
Choice native light.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2
Native, common to fair.....	12 @12 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	@12
Choice Western, light.....	@12
Common to fair Texas.....	11 @11 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	11 @11 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	@10 1/2
Choice cows.....	@10 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	9 @10
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	@11 1/2
Fleshy Bologna balls.....	10% @11

BEEF CUTS.

Western.....	
No. 1 ribs.....	15 1/2 @16
No. 2 ribs.....	13 1/2 @14
No. 3 ribs.....	@11
No. 1 loins.....	15 1/2 @16
No. 2 loins.....	13 1/2 @14
No. 3 loins.....	11 @12
No. 1 hinds and ribs.....	15 @15
No. 2 hinds and ribs.....	14 1/2 @14 1/2
No. 3 hinds and ribs.....	12 @13 1/2
No. 1 rounds.....	12 @12
No. 2 rounds.....	11 @11 1/2
No. 3 rounds.....	10 @11
No. 1 chuck.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2
No. 2 chuck.....	10% @11 1/2
No. 3 chuck.....	9 1/2 @10

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@18 1/2
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@16
Western calves, choice.....	@17
Western calves, fair to good.....	15 @16
Western calves, common.....	11 1/2 @14
Grassers and buttermilks.....	10 @11

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Hogs, 150 lbs.....	11 1/2 @11 1/2
Hogs, 100 lbs.....	@12
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@12 1/2
Pigs.....	@12 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@16 1/2
Lambs, good.....	@15 1/2
Sheep, choice.....	@12 1/2
Sheep, medium to good.....	@11 1/2
Sheep, culs.....	8 @10

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)	
Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	@17
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.....	@16 1/2
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.....	@16 1/2
Smoked picnics, light.....	@12
Smoked picnics, heavy.....	@11 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	@12
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@17 1/2

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER.

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@ .24
No. 2 skins.....	@ .24
No. 3 skins.....	@ .14
Branded skins.....	@ .14
Ticky skins.....	@ .15
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	@ .24
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	@ .21
No. 1, 13 1/2-14.....	@ .24
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	@ .24
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ .24
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	@ .24
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	@ .15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	@ .15
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	@ .06
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	@ .40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ .40
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over.....	@ .35
Branded kips.....	@ .24
Heavy branded kips.....	@ .24
Ticky kips.....	@ .24
Heavy ticky kips.....	@ .24

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys—Dry packed—	
Western, dry picked, hens, selected.....	@24
Western, dry-picked, selected hens and toms, mixed.....	@23 1/4

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-packed, fancy.....	@17 1/4
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-packed.....	@16
Fowl—Barrels—	
Southern and S. Western, dry-picked, avg. best.....	@16 1/2
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb., dry-picked.....	@13 1/2
Scalped, per lb.....	@13
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.....	@6.25

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens.....	@15
Fowls, via freight.....	@16 1/2
Old roosters, per lb.....	@10 1/2
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed.....	@20
Ducks, per lb.....	@20
Geese, per lb., Western.....	@20
Guanas, per pair.....	@65
Pigeons, per pair.....	@30

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras.....	@36 1/2
Creamery, Firsts.....	.34 1/2 @36
Process, Extras.....	.27 @27 1/2
Process, Firsts.....	.25 1/2 @26

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras.....	22 @23
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	.20 1/2 @21
Fresh gathered, seconds and lower grades.....	@20
Fresh gathered, dirties.....	.17 @18
Fresh gathered, checks, prime.....	.15 @16
Refrigerator, best.....	.16 @16 1/2

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.	
Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	20.00 @20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	27.50 @28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago.....	@ 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	@ 2.65
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 2.62 1/2
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	New York 24.00 @25.00
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia.....	2.70 and 10c.
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt.....	2.45 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York. 7.00 @ 7.50	
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal).....	2.90 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos. Lime, c. i. f. Charleston and New-port News	3.20 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—2—
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar, 25%.....	3.27 @ 3.30
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar, 25%.....	3.25 @ 3.30
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston, So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs. 8.50 @ 3.75	6.50 @ 7.70
The same, dried	3.75 @ 4.00

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